Third Series, Vol.III, No.37

Monday, June 4, 1962
Jyaistha 14, 1884(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATE

Third Series
Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)
[*May 26 to June 7, 1962/Jyaistha 5 to 17, 1844 (Saka)*]

FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)
(*Vol. III contains Nos. 31 to 40*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Vol III.—May 26 to June 7, 1962/Jyaistha 5 to 17, 1884 (Saka)]

No. 31.—*Saturday, May 26, 1962/Jyaistha 5, 1884(Saka)*

COLUMNS

Paper laid on the Table 6903
Business of the House 6903—06
Demands for Grants, 1962-63
  Ministry of Health 6906—74
  Ministry of Education 5974—7110
Daily Digest. 7111—12

No. 32.—*Monday, May 28, 1962 / Jyaistha 7, 1884 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1070, 1072, 1074, 1075, 1077 to 1080, 1085, 1081 1083, 1084, 1086, and 1090 to 1093. 7113—51
Written Answers to Questions —
  Starred Questions Nos. 1071, 1073, 1076, 1082, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1094 to 1113 7151—66
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 2026 to 2038, 2040 to 2060, and 2062 to 2115. 7166—7215
Re: Motion for Adjournment—
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
  (*i*) Reported Chinese intrusion into Gorakhpur and Basti districts; and 7222—25
  (*ii*) Crash of dakota aircraft 7225—28
Papers laid on the Table 7228—30
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 125. 7230
Statement re: Answer to Supplementary on Starred Question No. 864. 7231
Demands for Grants 7232—7378
  Ministry of Education 7232—69
  Ministry of Information and Broadcasting 7269—7378
Daily Digest 3279—86

No. 33.—*Tuesday, May 29, 1962/Jyastha 8, 1884 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions
  Starred Questions Nos. 1114, 1116 to 1119, 1122 to 1126, 1128 to 1132, 1134 and 1135. 7387—7429
  Short Notice Question No. 12 7429-30
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1115, 1120, 1121, 1127, 1133, 1136 to 1163. 7430—51
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 2116 to 2167 7451—86
  Re-Procedure 7486
Motion for Adjournment——
  Statement made by Indian Ambassador to U.S.A. about India 's Defence Forces. 7487—92
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—
  Statement made by Indian Ambassador to U.S.A. about India's Defence Forces.
  Remarks made by Indian Ambassador to U.S.A. about Minister of Defence. 7'92—97
  Fire in Sadar Bazar in Delhi. 7497—99
Papers laid on the Table 7499—7500

COLUMNS

Demands for Grants . . . . . 7500—7652
  Ministry of Information and Broadcasting 7500—34
  Ministry of Law . . . . 7534—7611
  Ministry of Defence . 7611—52
Daily Digest . 7653—58

No. 34.—*Wednesday, May*, 30, 1962/*Jayaistha* 9, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1164 to 1166, 1168 to 1170, 1172, 1174 to 1176, 1178,1179, 1181, 1183 and 1184. . . . . 7659—95
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1167, 1171, 1173, 1177, 1180, 1182, 1185 to 1195, . 7695—7705
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 2168 to 2278 and 2280 to 2315. . 7705—7808
Papers laid on the Table 7808-09
Committee on on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
  First Report . . . 7809
Election to Committee —
  (*i*) Central Committee of Tuberculosis Association of India; and 7810
  (*ii*) National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee. 7810-11
Demands for Grants —
  Ministry of Defence . 7811—7958
Daily Digest . . 7959—66

No. 35.—*Thursday, May* 31, 1962/*Jyaistha* 10, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions —
  Starred Questions Nos. 1196 to 1201, 1204 to 1213 and 1215. . 7967—8006
  Short Notice Question No. 13. . 8006—09
Written Answers to Questions—.
  Starred Questions Nos. 1202, 1203, 1214, and 1216 to 1220. 8009—14
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 2316 to 2378 . 8014—54
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Reported explosion in Nautanwa on India -Nepal border, U.P. 8054—58
Papers laid on the Table . . 8058-59
Elections to Committees—
  Court of the University of Delhi ; and 8059-60
  Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati . 8060
Demands for Grants . 8061—8226
  Ministry of Defence . . . . 8061—8119
  Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply . 8119—8226
Daily Digest . . . . . 8227—32

No. 36.—*Friday ,June* 1, 1962/*Jyaistha* 11, 1884 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Quesiions Nos. 1226, 1227, 1229 to 1232, 1234 to 1238, 1240 to 1244, 1225 . 8233-71

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1221 to 1224, 1228, 1233, 1239. 8272-77
Unstarred Questions No. 2379 to 2412. . . 8277-97

Obituary reference 8297-98
Re: A point of order raised on 31-5-62 . . . . . 8298—8303
Papers laid on the Table 8303-04
Petition re: issue of stamp folders to Philate lists by Philatelic Bureau . . 8304
Business of the House 8304-05
President's Pension (Amendment) Bill—Introduced. 8305

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. 8305-89

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

First Report 8389

Resolution re: Nucleus Cooperative Farming Society—Withdrawn . 8389-8432

Resolution re: removal of of untouchability . . . 8432-54
Daily Digest. 8455-58

No. 37.—*Monday, June* 4, 1962 *Jyaistha* 14, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions

Starred Questions Nos. 1246 to 1249, 1251 to 1254, 1256 to 1261. . . . 8459-97

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1250, 1255, 1262 to 1270 8497-8504
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2413 to 2431, 2433 to 2474 and 2476 to 2510. . 8504-69

Papers laid on the Table 8569
Statement re: Disturbances in East Pakistan and subsequent Migraions . . . 8579-75
Demands for Grants 8575-8754
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. 8575-8624
Ministry of Home Affairs. 8624-8713, 8714-54
Statement re: Railway accident near Hubli 8713-14
Daily Digest 8755-60

No. 38.—*Tuesday, June* 5, 1962/*Jyaistha* 15, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1271, 1273 to 1274, 1277 to 1280, 1282, 1284 to 1289. . 8761-98

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1275, 1276, 1281, 1283, 1290 to 1308. 8798-8811
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2511 to 2607, 2609 to 2619 2622 to 2630 and 2632 to 2634. 8811-85

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

(i) Certain reported remarks of U.S. Ambassador re: India's Defence Forces. . 8885-87
(ii) Fire in Connaught Place, New Delhi 8887-90

COLUMNS

Papers laid on the Table 8890–91
Re: Laying of a certain Report on the Table . 8892–93
Cancellation of sittings of the Lok Sabha. . . 8893
Election to Committee—
  Central Advisory Board of Biology for Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India. 8893–94
Demands for Grants . . . . 8894—9072
  Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . . . 8894—9072
Daily Digest. . . . . 9073—80

No. 39.—*Wednesday, June* 6, 1962/*Jyaistha* 16, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions
  Starred Questions Nos. 1310, 1311 to 1313, 1317 to 1319, 1324 to 1327, 1316, 1315, 1322, 1320, 1323, 1324 and 1321 . . . . 9081—9118
Written Answers to Quesions—
  Starred Question No. 1309 8118–19
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 2635 to 2643, 2645 to 2705. . 9119—64
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Expiry of Indo-Tibetan Agreement and Closing of Chinese Trade Missions in India 9165—68
Papers laid on the Table 9168–69
Re: Motion for adjournment 9169–70
Demands for Grants . . . . 9170—9352
Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . 9170—9267
Ministry of Labour and Employment . . . . . 9267—9352
Daily Digest . . . . 9353—58

No. 40.—*Thursday, June* 7, 1962/*Jyaistha* 17, 1884 (Saka)

Member sworn 9359
Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1328 to 1331, 1334, 1337 to 1344, 1346, 1347, 1349 and 1348 9359–95
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 1332, 1333, 1335, 1336, 1345 and 1350 to 1352. . 9395—99
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 2706 to 2786. . . . . 9399—9452
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Fire in Town Hall, Delhi . . . . 9452—54
Papers laid on the Table 9955
Elections to Committees—
  (*i*) Committee on Estimates, and 9455–56
  (*ii*) Committee on Public Accounts. 9456–57
Re: Committee on Public Undertakings 9457–58
Motion re: Association of Members of Rajya Sabha with Public Accounts Committee 9458
Demands for Grants . . . . 9458—9624
  Ministry of Labour and Employment . . . . 9458—9548
  Ministry of Commerce and Industry 9548–9603, 9604–24
Announcement re : Result of Division 9603–04
Daily Digest 9625–30

N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Members.

LOK SABHA

Monday, the 4*th June,* 1962/*Jyaistha* 14, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Pan-African Air Service

+

*1246. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nigeria is seeking Air-India International's collaboration to start an Indo-Pan-African Air Service;

(b) if so whether Nigeria wants trained personnel from India;

(b) if so, how many; and

(d) whether Nigerian pilots will be trained in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving the requisite information.

STATEMENT

Nigeria Airways had sometime ago, made a proposal to Air India for formation of a pool between the two Companies for operation of air services between Lagos and Bombay. This proposal was not, however, pursued by Air India due to certain difficulties. Nigeria Airways officials recently visited India to arrange deputation of crews, when further discussions took place and results of the traffic survey on the route are awaited.

At the request of Nigeria Airways, Indian Airlines Corporation have loaned the services of 10 Pilots, 1 Planning Engineer, 1 Chief Inspector and 3 Aircraft Maintenance Engineers. In addition, the services of a senior officer (the Engineering Manager) have also been made available to Nigeria Airways for appointment as their General Manager.

Nigeria Airways also made enquiries about the possibility of Indian Airlines Corporation training some of their Pilots in India. The details of the scheme are, however, under examination.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what are the difficulties that Government faces for accepting the Nigerian Airways' proposal?

Shri Mohiuddin: In the first instance, there was no survey of the air traffic on this long route. The circular route that was proposed was Lagos-Kano-Cairo-Beirut-Bahrain- Karachi- Bombay - Aden - Nairobi - Leopoldville-Lagos. That was the circular route that was suggested. Of course, it may prove very useful later, but at the present moment, there are difficulties about the traffic potentialities. Secondly, some airfields along this route may not be able to take the Boeing 707.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that 10 pilots and some other officials have been sent. May I know the terms of service of these personnel?

Shri Mohiuddin: They are reasonable terms. They have been sent under an agreement between the Indian Airlines and the Nigeria Airways.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the Nigerian Government have asked the Government of India to train their pilots. In view of the fact that we have a number of trained pilots in our country, may I know whether in exchange of that, the Nigerian Government will be requested to appoint our pilots in their airways?

Shri Mohiuddin: If they ask for our pilots, we will certainly give them. But at the present moment, they have asked their citizens to be trained.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether a traffic survey along the circular route which has been suggested has been undertaken or there is any possibility of the traffic survey being undertaken?

Shri Mohiuddin: The Nigerian Airways, we are informed, have undertaken the survey.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the composition of the fleet of the Nigeria Airways and how it fits in with our Boeing Service? They have taken a loan of some pilots from the Indian Airlines Corporation, who have no experience of the Boeings. It means that they have no Boeings.

Shri Mohiuddin: They have got Dakotas and Friendships. I am not sure whether they have got Viscounts.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether there is any private operator operating any service to Nigeria from India?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure whether there is a private operator operating to Nigeria, but there is a private operator who operates from Bombay to some points in Africa.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was entirely different.

Mr. Speaker: But I have passed on to the next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I know you have passed on to another question and you may not permit me to put a question. But I appeal to you that there should be an answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: I thought there was an answer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was this. The Nigeria Airways have got no Boeings and they want collaboration with us. Air India has nothing but Boeings. So, how will that fit in with our service? That was my question. He never answered that question, but he told us they have got Dakotas, Friendships, etc.

Mr. Speaker: He can get it cleared by other methods.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We expect that you will help us in getting information from the Minister. That is the purpose of our asking questions.

Mr. Speaker: When a question is asked the Minister is expected to give the answer as fully as he possibly can. If that is not clear and it requires further clarification or it is not complete, hon. Members have their remedy. They can get it cleared in a different manner. The hon. Member knows, much more than any other hon. Member, that it can be done. I cannot extract more information from the hon. Minister than what he has got at the time he answers to supplementaries. He said that he is not sure whether they have got any Boeings, but he said that they have got Fokker Friendship and other planes. How can he be asked to give a definite reply when he is not sure whether they have got any Boeings or not?

C.H.S. Dispensaries

*1247. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors, Nurses and staff of C.H.S. Dispensaries attend to their duties according to the scheduled time exhibited in C.H.S. Dispensaries;

(b) whether there is any staff to check the regularity of attendance;

(c) whether there is any basis for issuing valuable or special medicines to the beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). A comprehensive formulary has been drawn up to regulate the issue of medicines under the C.H.S. Scheme. The formulary preparations are divided into the specialist and the general lists. While the latter can be prescribed by the dispensary doctors, the former are issued on the prescription of the specialists.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Government have received any complaints about discrimination in giving medicines to low paid staff and high paid staff?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is no such discrimination.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is always irregular and short supply of medicines in some of the C.H.S. dispensaries like Vinaynagar and other places?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is occasionally some short supply, but when it is brought to the notice of the Government it is made good.

Shri S. C. Samanta: When a patient is sent to the hospital through a C.H.S. dispensary, may I know whether the valuable medicines and other things are borne by Government?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir: the whole treatment is borne by the Government.

Shri Tyagi: Is any special allowance given to those doctors who pay private visits to patients when called during off-times particularly during night?

Dr. D. S. Raju: No compensation is allowed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is not a fact that even the ordinary medicines—leeve aside the important and costly medicines—are always in short supply in the C.H.S. dispensaries and one has got to wait for three days for the indent to be made and medicines supplied? May I know why it is so?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The information given by the hon. Member is not correct.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is correct.

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is no such delay. Patients need not have to wait for three days for getting ordinary medicines. As soon as a medicine is prescribed, it is given immediately within a few hours. Only in the case of special medicines which are costly and toxic it takes some time because they have to be given by specialists.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Arising out of answer to part (c) of the question, may I know what is the basis on which decisions are taken to allocate some medicines to be prescribed by ordinary doctors and some to be prescribed by experts? Is it done on the basis of price or utility?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Price is not the criterion. If the dispensary doctor thinks that a case is serious and it should be seen by a specialist, the ialist will examine that case and prescribed the medicine.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या यह सही नहीं है कि रविवार को अक्सर इन सी एच एस डिस्पेन्सरीज़ में डाक्टर नहीं आते हैं और पेशेंट्स को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is not true that on Sundays he comes late. But sometimes he has to pay visits to the patients at their residences and on such occasions he is late.

Tractors for Cultivation

***1248. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of tractors has been on the increase or on the decrease in the country; and

(b) what incentives are being given to the farmers to gradually switch over to tractors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is on the increase. In 1956, the number of Tractors in the country was about 21,000. In 1961, it was 34,000.

(b) No deliberate effort is being made by the Government of India to make the farmers switch over to the tracts. However, the following, incentives are given to the farmers in the interests of food production generally:—

(i) Agricultural tractors are exempted from customs and excise duties.

(ii) In most of the State, agricultural tractors are exempted from local taxes, viz., Sales Tax, etc.

(iii) Some of the State Governments have been giving taccavi loans to the farmers for purchase of tractors and other agricultural machinery. Some have schemes for hiring out tractors to ryots.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government examined the reasons for the agricultural countries not switching over to tractor cultivation so swiftly?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is so because they are used to the traditional methods of farming. Also, tractors are costly and not within the competence of the ordinary farmers to switch over to tractor farming so easily.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it a fact that most of the tractors that are available in the country are in the hospitals because of spare-parts not being available?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, the number of tractors in use has increased from 21,000 to 34,000 from 1956 to 1961. May be some tractors are out of use, but efforts will be made to see that they are put to use.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the effect of the prolonged use of tractors so far as the fertility of the soil is concerned?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It may be that in certain areas tractor farming might have made the soil less fertile, but in majority of the areas tractors are quite suitable.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने ट्रैक्टरों की जो संख्या बताई है, उसमें से कितने ट्रैक्टर सरकारी जो भिन्न भिन्न फार्म हैं, उनमें काम में आते हैं और कितने ट्रैक्टर किसानों के काम में आते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो संख्या मैंने बताई वह सारी संख्या किसानों के काम की है ।

Shri P. R. Patel: If tractors are used for agriculture, may I know whether we can do away with bullocks so that they can be used elsewhere?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is not so easy to do away with bullocks because there are only 34,000 tractors in the country at present and the number of agricultural families is about six crores. So, it would not be possible.

Shri P. R. Patel: My question has not been answered. If we use tractors for ploughing, I want to know whether bullocks would be necessary for other agriculture services.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said before, it is not easy to do away with bullocks. As the hon. Member might be aware, we are short of bullocks to the extent of one crores. So, there is no question of doing away with bullocks. Our effort will be to harness both tractors and bullocks.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Government was impressed with the baby tractors that were exhibited in the U.S. Pavilion at the National Agricultural Fair in Calcutta last year and, if so, whether Government have explored the possibility of introducing baby tractors in this country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, we have.

Shri Nath Pai: That "Yes" is rather mysterious.

Mr. Speaker: They say they have been impressed.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, we are very much impressed.

Dr. B. N. Singh: Do Government think that the tractor scheme will ever succeed in India where the farms are small holdings where tractors cannot be economically used?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is a programme for manufacturing small tractors. Then, there is another aspect. By and by, there will be bigger holdings when farmers will get combind into co-operatives.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: May I know whether the recommendation made by the Conference on Improved Agricultural Implements that the Extension Blocks should have their own workshops is being implemented?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That programme is being implemented. The hon. Member might be interested to know that very good workshops are going to be established in each intensive agricultural district.

Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

1249. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan which were in the vanguard in the matter of Panchayati Raj have given second thoughts to the matter in the light of their experience.

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at by these States; and

(c) the programme, if any, drawn up by those States, to advance and to strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions in these States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise. It may, however, be added that Panchayati Raj is a new and dynamic programme and both at the Centre and in the States there is a continuous study and thinking on the problems that are thrown up with a view to overcome difficulties and make Panchayati Raj effective and efficient.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: To what extent were Panchayati Raj institutions involved in party politics in the last General Elections and what lessons have been derived from that or have Government shut their eyes to that?

Shri B. S. Murthy: General Elections have just taken place It requires a thorough study. If the hon. Member has got any information, he can pass it on to us.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Much better than I have the hon. Minister of Community Development himself has personal experience and information on this.

Shri Tyagi: That was not a happy experience.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I say....

Mr. Speaker: That is a comparison of opinions and who has the better opinion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that very recently a Senior District Officers' Conference in which all the Collectors and District Magistrates were included was held in which there was criticism of Panchaati Raj institutions in the context of elections. What were the ailments pointed out by them and what was the cure suggested?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As a matter of fact, periodical evaluation is being done as far as the Panchayati Raj institutions and their working are concerned. The hon. House is aware that some time back a study team of the Congress Party in Parliament had visited Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. Later on, a study team of the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development also visited certain places. Still later on, the Praja Socialist Party sent a team under the Chairmanship of Shri Mukut Behari Lal and it also has made a study. Still further, the Planning Commission......

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has made a reference to a particular conference of certain officers and has asked what comments they have made.

Shri B. S. Murthy: They have submitted......

An Hon. Member: Who?

Shri B. S. Murthy:....their evaluation reports and they are being processed. The question asked was whether Andhra and Rajasthan Governments have had second thoughts and I said 'No'.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I referred to a Senior Officers' Conference. This answer has got no reference to that. Does the hon. Minister not know about that?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has given the results of the study teams that have gone there but not of that particular conference of officers that is being referred to by the hon. Member.

Shri B. S. Murthy: That has not come to our notice.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government have considered the various resolutions passed at a conference of the Chairmen of Zila Parishads in Andhra Pradesh? Also, though formal resolutions were not passed, the problem was discussed at the conference of Collectors.

Shri B. S. Murthy: These resolutions are now being processed by the Andhra State Government. It is also trying to find out where there should be any necessity for amending certain of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Act. They are trying to get legislation at a later stage to deal with the implementation of comprehensive training programme for officials and non-officials. Further, they would like to study certain of the defects that they find as per the resolutions passed. They are now studying them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that Panchayati Raj has intensified local groupism to the point of bitterness? May I know what the study teams have said about this problem and how they want to eradicate it?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is not a fact that groupism has been made bitter at the Panchayat level. As a matter of fact, Panchayati Raj institutions are trying as far as possible to be out of party bickerings and party bitterness.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is the Government aware that one of the major defects that have arisen from the experience of Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan is that there are no adequate safeguards where backward sections, like the Tribals or Scheduled Castes or......

Mr. Speaker: She is making a long statement. She should ask a question direct.

Shri Renuka Ray: Where backward sections of the community are concerned. no adequate safeguards are practically applied in Panchayati Raj and their exploitation is getting worse instead of getting better.

Shri B. S. Murthy: As far as backward classes, like, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, including women, there is a........ (*Interruption*).

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I take strong exception to the hon. Minister calling women backward classes. He should not say so even in a joke.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has only given categories of specially privileged persons!

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठक पंचायतों के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आदर्श या मान्यताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं यदि हां तो वे क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक अलहदा सवाल हो गया ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : में जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई निश्चय किया है कि ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव में पोलिटिकल पार्टीज अपने उम्मीदवार नहीं खड़े करेंगी ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This question has already been asked and I said that it is not possible for the Government to pass rules regarding the non-participation of political parties in the elections to the village panchayats.

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the scope of the question.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether Government has considered the problem of party politics and has given any directive to bring about direct elections instead of indirect elections so far as the elections to these gram panchayats are concerned?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Complaints from Foreign Tourists

***1251. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there have been complaints from some foreign tourists regarding the bad quality of food in this country, and about the dishonestly and inefficiency of the guides; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remove the causes of such complaints?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No specific complaints have been received recently about the dishonesty and inefficiency of the approved Guides. As regards the quality of food in this country, a few complaints have been received recently and these have been taken up with the establishments concerned for taking remedial steps.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Does the Tourist Department of the Government of India make any systematic efforts to elicit the opinions and views of tourists as to whether they have enjoyed their stay in this country or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is done occasionally, because we also encourage parties of tourist journalists and other specialised experts on this subject and we try to ascertain what they feel about the various facilities. We do not claim that we have reached a very satisfactory stage, but we are trying to improve, and we are improving.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कुछ शिकायतें खाने के सम्बन्ध में आई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह शिकायतें किन क्षत्रों से आई हैं और जिन क्षेत्रों से यह शिकायतें आई हैं उनके वास्ते क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : किन क्षेत्रों से अर्थ अगर शिकायत करने वालों के क्षत्रों से है तो कुछ शिकायतें तो आस्ट्रेलियन ट्रेवल एजेन्ट्स के जरिये आई हें और इसी प्रकार से कूछ शिकायतें होटलों के बारे में विभिन्न टूरिस्ट्स आदि से आई हैं । इम्पीरीयल होटल आगरा और ई बैंसी होटल बंगलोर के बारे में शिकायत आई है । ग्रांड होटर दिल्ली और जनपथ होटल के बारे में भी शिकायत आई है । रायल होटल के

बारे में भी इसी तरह की शिकायत आई है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that complaints of this nature about food have been received since the tourist traffic in India assumed any great proportions, and such complaints have been received for the last ten years? May I know what efforts have been made by the Government up to date to correct or remove these complaints?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I mentioned just now, specific complaints from certain persons, tourist and other bodies, have been received recently. I have indicated in my reply in Hindi that certain complaints were received from the Australian Travel Agents about IAC food which were referred to the IAC management. Then, the Imperial Hotel and the Embassy Hotel at Agra were on the approved list of hotel establishments. That approval has been withdrawn. Similar action is under consideration in regard to the Grand Hotel in Delhi. And then there was a complaint against the catering contractor of the Janpath who is in charge of the food arrangements at Hotel Janpath. That complaint has been brought to the notice of the management of the Janpath. Another complaint was in respect of Royal Hotel and that has been taken up with the hotel concerned.

Shri Tyagi: No redress?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We try to follow it up.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is there any proposal to have any legislation to control the travel agencies who provide the guides, etc. to the tourists?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This would be a completely different question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the Government is aware of the complaints that have come, and are coming from time to time, against the Tourist Centre at Jammu where tourists not only do not get good food but in a number of cases they do not even get proper service when they stay there? May I know what steps Government are taking to ensure that good food and proper services are made available to the tourists?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I take this information and will try to bring it to the notice of the State authorities.

Dr. B. N. Singh: In view of the fact that continuous complaints are coming in about the quality of food, does the Government think that State hotels should be put up in all tourist centres of India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I just remind the hon. Member that so far as the tourist department of the Ministry of Transport is concerned, we, in fact, are not in charge of the food arrangements in these hotels etc.? We only try to get the complaints which come to us looked into and arrange remedial steps to be taken. So far as the taking up of the hotel Industry in Government is concerned, our policy is to leave it to the private sector as far as we can. Where there is a gap and where things are unsatisfactory, we come in as we have done in Delhi in the case of Ashoka Hotel and Janpath Hotel.

Mudhera Temple

***1252. Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of tourists, Indian as well as foreigners, visit Mudhera Temple (Gujarat State);

(b) whether it is a fact that tourists experience difficulties as there is no cement concrete or tar road between Mehsana and Mudhera; and

(c) whether Government propose to construct the road?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Statistics regarding the number of tourists visiting Mudhera Temple are not maintained. According to the information received from the Gujarat Government, a fairly large number of Indian tourists visit the temple. Some foreign tourists interested in archaeology presumably also visit it.

(b) **Yes, Sir.**

(c) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,27,050 has been approved from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve to meet 50 per cent. of the cost of improving a part of the road according to Soil Stabilised Specifications.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know when the work of constructing the road will be started and when it will be finished?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The exact time by which it will be finished cannot be given. But, aproval has recently been given and the amount also has been sanctioned.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पर्यटकों के यहां पर ठहरन के लिए क्या इंतजाम है ? यहां पर कोई होटल या धर्मशाला आदि है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मुधेरा हमारा एक पुराना मंदिर है । उस को देखने के लिए वहुत से अपने देश के ही पर्यटक जाते हैं और वह स्वयं अपने ठहरने का वहां इंतजाम करते हैं ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if any pamphlet describing the antiquity and historical importance of the Mudhera temple has been published by the Government.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. We have in the Tourist guide book pertaining the State of Maharashtra (Bombay) described the whole beatutiful architecture and the engineering design of this temple. It is so designed that the first rays of the rising sun at the time of the equinoxes go through the pillared porch into the sabha mandap of the shrine and fall on the idol of Surya which is however, not there at present.

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control

*1253. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Agriculture Department has sanctioned a grant of $95,388 to the Bangalore Station of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control for a survey and study of the kinds of insects attacking the witch-weed; and

(b) what progress has already been made in the study?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food (Shri Shinde): (a) The U.S. Department of Agriculture has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,54,050 for this scheme. The amount will be paid from PL-480 funds earmarked for U.S. Government use in India.

(b) The study will commence only from August 1, 1962 which is the agreed operative date for the sanction.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what is the total foreign exchange component of the scheme and whether the U. S. A. Agriculture Department grant is sufficient for the purpose?

Shri Shinde: No. Foreign exchange is not involved in this. As far as the scheme goes, the amount sanctioned is quite sufficient for the scheme.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In what form will this grant be received, whether in dollars or in kind? May I know whether any foreign technicians will be coming?

Shri Shinde: This amount will be provided from the P. L. 480 Funds that would be at the disposal of the U.S.A., Government. Some amount out of P. L. 480 Funds are reserved for U. S. A. Government use in India. Out of those funds, this amount has to be released.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether, in addition to the financial assistance, technical personnel are also loaned by the U.S.A.

Shri Shinde: No. As far as the present scheme is concerned, no foreign technicians are to be utilised in it.

Licentiate Course in Medicine

*1254. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been reached in respect of the proposal to revive the former Licentiate Course in Medicine;

(b) if not, at what stage the proposal is lying at present;

(c) what is the total annual output of the medical graduates in the country now as against the requirements of the country; and

(d) how long it is likely to take to meet our requirements in full?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raja): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 76].

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement I find that the total requirements of doctors at the end of the Third Five Year Plan estimated to be 96,000 and the annual output of doctors is near about 3387. May I know how Government are proposing to make up the great lee-way in this regard?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Actually, the position is this. There is a relative shortage. There is over-concentration of doctors in the cities and the urban areas. At the moment, there is one doctor for every 2,000 people in the urbanp areas, whereas in the rural areas, the proportion is very much less. Under the proposal to expand medical colleges, we are going to expand about 18 medical colleges during the Third Five Year Plan, and that might enable us to meet some of the shortage. However, it will take about another two plans more to meet the requirements. But, temporarily, some arrangements are being made. Incentives are being afforded to some of these practitioners to go into the rural areas by way of increase in their payscales, the grant of some rural allowance and some other facilties.

Some Hon. Members: We are not able to hear the hon. Deputy Minister. He may move nearer the mike.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister may also raise his voice a little.

Dr. D. S. Raju: To meet the shortage of doctors in the rural areas, it is proposed to give certain allowances to the doctors who may be induced to go to the rural areas, as, for example, the increase in their pay-scales, and giving them facilities for travel and education of their children. Besides, the rural service will also count for their accelerated promotion. We are also trying to get some of these old retired practitioners to go into the villages. These are some of the recommendations which might help to increase the number of doctors in the rural areas by inducing them to go into the rural areas.

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement I find that the Licentiates Association and the Medical Council of India have put up a strong opposition to the revival of the licentiate course. May I know whether Government are aware of the existence of short-term integrated courses for doctors in some States, and if so, whether that is at all going to be revived now, if not the licentiate course?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This question was discussed in the Central Council of Health in the year 1960. Even there the opinion was divided. They could not come to a definite conclusion. So, it was left to the State Governments to decide for themselves. Actually, no other State has agreed to this proposal, but Mysore went ahead with the formation of two schools at Shimoga and Bijapur, but after that, they have regretted the event because there such a strong opposition from the country from different levels; the Indian Medical Association was against it; the All India Licentiates' Association was against it; the Indian Medical Council also was against it. That is why they have stopped the further development of those schools.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not a fact that in spite of the inducements given to the doctors to go to the rural areas, the proportion of doctors to the population falls much short of what is envisaged in the Third Plan, and if so, may I know what the reply of the hon. Minister is to this question?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Actually, Bengal has taken the load. They have no shortage of doctors in rural areas in Bengal, and they have done very well there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: To meet the shortage of teachers, we are having emergency short-term courses. May I know whether the Health Ministry is thinking of similar emergency short-term courses to meet the shortage of doctors in the country?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That, again, is a matter which has to be discussed. That is not generally approved. Even short-term courses for teachers is not generally approved. They have got regular and specified rules and regulations. Is my hon. friend referring to post-graduate courses?

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was referring to short-term courses for doctors.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the statement it is obvious, as also from the answers of the hon Deputy Minister, that the acute shortage, of doctors willcontinue for another fifteen or twenty years, and that the rural areas are very ill-served. When doctors are recruited not for rural areas or for urban aras separately but they are meant for a common service, what is the reason for Government not being able to send the doctors to the rural areas, except that it be the weakness of Government?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Actually, there are the primary health centres which are being established all over the country. Even for them, there is a shortage of doctors, because the output itself is short.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether there was anything precluding Government from sending doctors who are recruited to rural areas when they are recruited for a common service.

Dr. D. S. Raju. The actual number is short. There is a short supply of doctors.

Shri Basumatari: May I know the total number of doctors required to meet the requirements of all the areas in the country?

An Hon. Member: It is in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Is it contained in the statement?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement we find that we require 96,000 doctors by the end of the Third Plan, and our annual output is only 3,387. May I know if Government. are considering establishing many more medical colleges than actually envisaged in the Third Plan?

Mr. Speaker: This has been asked many times before and answered also.

Shri P. K. Deo: No. How many extra medical colleges are going to be put up?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: May I seek your guidance in trying to reconcile the statement made by the hon. Minister and the statement of his predecessor, Shri Karmarkar, made in the House as early as December, that the country is being confronted with a surfeit of doctors? Then the then Speaker, Shri M. A. Ayyangar, had to intervene to tell his own experience about the shortage. Today we are being told that there is a shortage whereas only three months ago it was stated that there is a surfeit. May we know what is the true picture with regard to the supply of doctors what is the country?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I have answered the question that there is a relative shortage.

Shri Nath Pai: He cannot escape with the word 'relative' from what Shri Karmarkar said in the House.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member finds some contradiction, he can get it cleared by writing to the hon. Minister and getting clarification.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to be assured that there is an improvement.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be expected just now that the Minister should say that he has given the right answer.

Shri Nath Pai: Is there continuity of policy or not?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it proposed to set up institutions of medical education in rural setting in order to persuade graduates from those institutions to go to villages more easily than those who study in urban medical institutions?

Dr. D. S. Raju: At present, there is no such proposal.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that only ill-experienced and less qualified doctors are deputed to serve in rural areas while the best doctors are kept in urban areas?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I do not think it is correct.

Dr. M. S. Aney: There are certain licentiate schools which students join. After they pass from there, they seek admission in medical colleges. But they are not allowed. Are Government aware of this?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There were certain rules and regulations governing the admission of these licentiates to medical colleges.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that MBBS doctors have to have a six year course—five years in college and one year internship—what steps are Government taking to encourage and support the licentiate course, as has been suggested by my hon. friend? Unless that is done, I want to know how Government proposes to meet the deficit in the country.

Dr. D. S. Raju: If we can succeed in inducing doctors to go from urban to rural areas, part of the problem will be solved.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It cannot be solved because there is shortage....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is arguing.

Shri Warior: May I know whether Government are considering the possibility of having more LIM colleges instead of having this six-year course in medical colleges?

Mr. Speaker: That has been asked already.

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is not considered now.

Shri Umanath: Is it a fact that the WHO has offered new assistance for training more medical personnel; if so, what are the details of the offer and Government's reaction thereto?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I want notice for that.

खजूराहों में हवाई अड्डा

***१२५६. श्रीमती जमुना देवी :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के दर्शनीय स्थान खजुराहो में एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का क्या विवरण है ;

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव के कब कार्यान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) उसे पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) : (क) से (घ). खजुराहो में एक एयरोड्रोम के बनाने की स्कीम पर गौर हो रहा है और उसकी तफ़सील तैयार की जा रही है।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : केन्द्रीय सरकार कब तक हवाई अड्डा बनाने के काम को शूरू करेगी ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : उम्मीद है कि जल्दी ही शूरू कर दिया जाएगा ।

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : कब तक पूर्ण हो जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जल्दी का क्या कुछ बता सकते हैं कि जल्दी का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : यह बताना मुश्किल है ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Since when has this matter been under the consideration of the Government?

Shri Mohiuddin: There are a large number of aerodromes, over hundred or two hundred, which are always under consideration. It is rather difficult to say since when this has been under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: How long has this particular aerodrome been under consideration?

Shri Mohiuddin: The service now during the season goes to Panna, and this non-scheduled service has been in operation by the IAC for the last three years. The distance between Panna and Khajuraho is about 35 to 40 miles. It was proposed during the last year or two that an aerodrome should be constructed near Khajuraho town, and that has been under consideration. We have asked the Madhya Pradesh Government to give us the selected piece of land free of cost for construction of the aerodrome.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस एयरोड्रोम के वास्ते क्या रुपया अलग से रख दिया गया है और क्या यह अंदाज़ा लगाया गया है कि इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is expected that the aerodrome will cost about Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 lakhs, and the money has been provided for it.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जो ने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को उन्होंने लिखा है ज़मीन के बारे में। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कब लिखा गया है और मध्य प्रदेश को क्या ज़मीन देने में कोई आपति है ?

Shri Mohiuddin: We are expecting the reply from them very soon.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When was that letter sent?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not got the date. If the hon. Member wants to know, I can find out. Of course, I do not carry the date of the correspondence.

Traffic in Delhi

***1257. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Town Planning Organisation in Delhi and Delhi Administration carried out a survey regarding traffic conditions in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether recommendations for easing traffic conngestion and to check traffic hazards in Delhi have been made; and

(c) which of the recommendations and other steps, if any, are likely to be implemented in 1962-63 and also during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju) (a) The Town Planning Organisation conducted a survey in 1957 regarding the origin and destination of vehicular traffic entering and leaving Delhi.

(b) The recommendations are contained in the draft Master Plan for

Delhi which is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) The various recommendations made in the Master Plan will start being implemented by the Agencies concerned as soon as it is aproved by the Government.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Is it a fact that the Government of India mooted a proposal to abolish cycle rickshaws seven years back? What is the progress of that proposal?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Does it arise out of this question?

Mr. Speaker: It would not. Any other question that he wants to put?

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: I have put one question, and I have not understood the answer.

Mr. Speaker: He said that was not relevant, and I agree with it. He might table a separate question.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: The other question is: is it a fact that slow-moving traffic, including tramways, are greatly responsible for traffic hazards, and is there any phased programme to replace them?

Dr. D. S. Raju: All these recommendations are embodied in the Delhi Master Plan itself.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: I have not heard the answer.

Mr. Speaker: He says all these recommendations are contained in the Master Plan itself.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: The interim General Master Plan in which the recommendations were made was presented as early as 1956, and now it is six years. The Master Plan has come only now. Has Government not considered these proposals during the last six years?

Dr. D. S. Raju: As soon as the Government got the interim plan, it was considered essential that a Master Plan should be prepared and the whole question should be gone into thoroughly. So, it is under the consideration of the Government now.

Shri P. K. Deo: To ensure free flow of traffic, may I know if the Traffic Manager of the Delhi Transport Undertaking has drawn up a scheme to provide underground railways and overground railways also?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That is also under consideration in the Master Plan when finances permit.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government contemplate restricting the traffic hours, more particularly during night?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That is one of the minor recommendations which is also embodied in that.

Shri Maheswar Naik: What is the number of schemes submitted to the Government of India; and how many of them have been taken into consideration and how many have been put into the cold storage?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That is all in the Master Plan put before the public in the month of July 1960. The hon. Member might have seen it; it is a big document.

Power Generation

+

*1258. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is now considered inevitable that there will be a considerable shortfall in the Third Plan Power generation target, because of delays in the supply of power equipment by the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, what is the likely shortfall;

(c) what particular projects are likely to be affected on this account; and

(d) what steps are being taken to avoid or minimise the shortfall?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) While it is likely that there will be a shortfall, negotiations are still taking place with the suppliers with a view to advancing the dates of supply of the equipment.

(b) This will depend on the result of the negotiations. According to present indications the delivery of 2 to 3 units of 50 MW each, out of a total of 19 units, may spill over to the first year of the Fourth Plan.

(c) Singrauli (Obra) in Uttar Pradesh and Pathratu in Bihar.

(d) Every effort is being made, in consultation with the suppliers, to see if the delivery of the entire equipment can be expedited.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What causes led to the delay in the supply of this equipment; and what facts are responsible for the delay in the finalisation of the negotiations?

Shri Alagesan: This has been agreed to and certain dates for supply etc. had been fixed. They had to come here and sign agreements for the preparation of the project reports etc. The thing is still under negotiation with the Russian suppliers. It is only for a few units we expect that they may go over to the Fourth Plan, the first year of that Plan.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How can we expect to receive this equipment even before the finalisation of negotiations? How could we planned that we would receive this equipment when the negotiations had not yet been finalised?

Shri Alagesan: The Russians have promised to supply this equipment under the rouble credit and USSR Trade 'agreement. After they have broadly agreed to it, these details are worked out.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what particular type of equipment or plant has not been supplied by USSR for which discussion arose with the suppliers? May I know whether this equipment is not available anywhere else?

Shri Alagesan: We are trying to get from other sources for other projects. Since the purchase of this equipment requires foreign exchange, we have to find out the various sources of foreign credit.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if any factor other than the untimely supply of this equipment is involved in the fear that there would be a shortfall in power generation in the Third Five Year Plan? If so, what is the other factor—like coal production or any other matter?

Shri Alagesan: It is purely the supply from the Russian suppliers. There is no other factor involved.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether, in order to minimise the shortfall, Government is taking steps to advance the dates of completion of some of the projects, wherever it is possible, so that we have the benefits earlier—like the projects of Yamuna, Ranapratap Sagar, Sheravati and Pamba?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making suggestions. If the hon. Minister can answer he may.

Shri Alagesan: We would consider the suggestion.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the procurement of this unit is linked up with the Soviet Loan and Trade Agreement? If so, is it a fact that because of these Trade Agreement and Soviet Loan, these programmes are not working satisfactorily? Is it one of the reasons for the delay in delivery?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. I said this arises out of the credit—the rouble credit that we have got from the USSR and the Trade Agreement. These things flow from the Agreement.

Shri Hem Barua: There is another very important part. I just wanted to know whether these Trade Agreements and Soviet Loan Agreements are not working creditably or satisfactorily; and that is one of the reasons for the delay involved in delivery.

Shri Alagesan: No.

Shri Warior: If there is delay in obtaining this equipment from Soviet Union, what stops the Government from switching over to hydel plants?

Shri Alagesan: These are all thermal plants.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know whether any assessment has been made by the Government as to what would be the result in case these negotiations fail to bring the date of delivery as fixed up?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it; they are exploring other avenues also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I did not ask that question. Have the Government assessed as to what would be the effect in case these negotiations do not prove as successful as we want them?

Shri Alagesan: The main answer relates to that. The delivery of these two or three 50 MW units may spill over to the first year of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the original agreement did not stipulate any time limit for the supply? It was linked up with our Third Plan. Why was there no time limit stipulated in the agreement for the supply of the machinery?

Shri Alagesan: It was expected that the delivery would be completed by the end of the Third Plan and we now expect it may spill over to the first year of the Fourth Plan. But every effort is made. The matter is still under negotiations. The Russian Economic Counsellor has also flown to Moscow for this purpose. So, we expect that things may be expedited.

Allotment of Wagons to Small Scale Salt Merchants

***1259. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry accords different priorities to the same commodity-salt-produced by Hindustan Salt Co., other big producers and the small scale salt merchants producing salt without licence in areas not exceeding 10 acres;

(b) the number of wagons allotted to the small scale salt merchants at the different stations on the Viramgam-Kharagoda line during the last six months;

(c) whether small scale salt merchants have not been given any wagons during the last few months to move their big stocks of salt produced during the present fair season; and

(d) whether more wagons will be made available to the small scale merchants during the next few months to save their salt from destruction before the onset of the monsoon season?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Salt programmed by the Salt Commissioner and approved by the Railway Board and known as Zonal Salt moves under higher priority than non-programmed or non-zonal salt. Subject to this regulation, there is no distinction between small scale manufacturers and large scale manufacturers; the latter do not enjoy any higher priority for rail movements than the former. Within the demands placed for movement of non-programmed salt, priority is determined on the basis of date of registration, that is on the principle of first come, first served.

(b) Separate statistics of loading of salt in respect of small scale and large scale manufacturers are not maintained. Loading figures are available only for Zonal and non-Zonal salt. During the period from 1st December 1961, to 20th May 1962, 6268 wagons of zonal salt and 1522 wagons of non-zonal salt were loaded from Kharaghoda sources on the Viramgam-Kharaghoda line.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

(d) After meeting requirements of Zonal salt which moves under a higher priority, every endeavour is made to move the non-Zonal salt within the available wagon resources before the on-set of the monsoon.

Shri Yajnik: In view of the fact that the Salt Commissioner happens to be the Chairman of the Salt Works Corporation, is it a fact that the salt produced by the Hindustan Salt Works gets always a much higher priority as programmed salt than the other kinds of salt that are produced by other small-scale and big manufacturers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Allotments of daily quotas to the various parties is not with us. It is with the Salt Commissioner. If the hon. Member finds that there is any disparity or discrimination he will have to take it up with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Yajnik: May I know if there is any proportion fixed between programmed salt and non-programmed salt? For instance, is it that if two wagons of programmed salt are allowed to be moved, one wagon of non-programmed salt will be allowed to be moved? Unless there is any porportion fixed between programmed and non-programmed salt, apparently all the salt produced by the Hindustan Works would be moved while all the other salt that is non programmed would not be moved at all and there would be great misery and unemployment among the people engaged in producing that salt?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no ratio fixed between zonal and non-zonal salt. For the zonal salt the allocation of so many wagons per day is made to the parties concerned. Whatever remains will be moved out of the commodity quota allowed for the particular railway. In addition to this quota some wagons when available will be allowed for the movement of non zonal salt.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In this statement we find that separate statistics of loading of salt in respect of small scale and large scale manufacturers are not maintained. May I know whether Government have taken steps to see that small manufacturers do not suffer and also whether they would give any preference to them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This representation should be made to the Commerce and Industry Ministry under whom the Salt Commissioner works.

Shri Heda: Apart from the quota of wagons supplied so far, how does the execution of the quota with regard to Hindustan Salt, compare with the quota for the private manufacturers, big and small?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I submitted earlier, the allotment of quotas to the various parties is not with us. He has allowed more to the Hindustan Salts than to the others. We are not aware why he does it or how he does it.

Truck Collision with 422 Dn. Chakradharpur-Gomoh Passenger Train

***1260. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a collision between a truck and the 422 Down Chakradharpur-Gomoh passenger train at the unmanned level crossing on the 20th May, 1962;

(b) whether one person was killed at the spot and some others seriously injured;

(c) what steps have been taken to hold enquiry and to arrange for medical treatment; and

(d) whether *ex-gratia* relief has been sanctioned for the family of the person who died and also for the injured persons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. But an accident of this description took place on 19-5-1962.

(b) No person was killed on the spot. Three persons were injured, of whom one was grievously injured and later died on his way to hospital.

(c) An Assistant Officers Joint Enquiry has been held. First aid was rendered by the train guard. Two of the injured were taken to Gomoh Railway Hospital while the third got himself admitted in the Civil Hospital, Dhanbad.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the spate of tragic occurrences, do the Government propose to do away with unmanned level crossings and, if so, by what time?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Government has no intention of doing away with unmanned level crossings.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that the enquiry committees that follow as a matter of course each tragic accident lead to certain specific reasons relating to the accident and, if so, may I know whether the Government examine those findings and take steps?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. We pursue the report of every enquiry committee that is appointed and we try and do away or eliminate any causes that are pointed out.

Shri Mohammad Tahir: May I know the reason why the Government does not want to man all the level crossings?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The number is too large.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अक्सर इन लेविल क्रासिंग्स पर इस तरह के एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई ऐसा इन्तिजाम सोच रही है कि इस तरह के ऐक्सीडेंट न हो ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी, वहां सरकार रेलवे ट्रेक के ऊपर बड़ा सा बोर्ड लगा देती है रेलवे इजिन्स के लिए कि "व्हिसिल" । और सड़क के ऊपर रोड आथारिटी भी बोर्ड लगाती है कि आग अनमैंड लेविल क्रासिंग है, होशियारी से चलो ।

Family Planning

*1261. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government machinery to measure the extent of popularity of the Family Planning Programme in the rural areas, specifically;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the people in the rural areas are averse to these programmes; and

(c) if so, what specific measures Government have adopted to give family planning a greater fillip?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the field studies conducted on family planning especially in Delhi and Lucknow have revealed that 28 per cent of the people receive the contraceptives and only 14 per cent use them regularly? If so, may I know whether the Government propose to introduce the oral pills recently invented in the United Kingdom as a contraceptive, or propose to follow the suggestion offered by Dr. Chandrasekhar, the suggestion being the surgical sterilisation of man?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Oral pills are not supposed to be very satisfactory; they are not giving very good results. The next thing is, vasectomy; that is a voluntary affair; that is left to the people. It is not a compulsory measure.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that family planning programmes are not very popular with our people, may I know whether Government have organised any campaign to bring to the notice of the people the implications of increasing population in this country and the necessity to rehabilitate their psychology so as to accept contraceptives or the programmes of family planning?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I do not agree with the statement of the hon. Member. The family planning programme is getting very popular. For instance, I can mention that recently in a camp conducted at Satara, about 1,400 vasectomy operations have been conducted in a short period of about one week. This could not have been done if the programme was not very popular.

Shri Nath Pai: May we know which State has made the maximum record in popularising family planning and where the best results have been achieved?

Shri Tyagi: Last time it was announced that every doctor shall be given training about this operation which has been mentioned, and that this operation will be available to anybody free of any cost. Is that practice still in vogue?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir. It is still in vogue.

डा० गोविन्द दास : परिवार नियोजन के ऊपर अब तक सरकार का कितना खर्च हुआ है और परिवार नियोजन के पहिले इस देश की जनसंख्या जिस प्रकार बढ़ रही थी उसमें क्या कोई फर्क पड़ा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कुछ देर इंतजार कीजिये ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that some State Governments are providing incentives to those persons who undergo operations and may I know whether the Central Government is going to do the same?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir; the Central Government is giving cent per cent assistance for these vasectomy operations and contraceptives are available freely.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whetheir it is a fact that family planning is confined only to urban areas and it is not extended to villages? If so, may I know what steps have been taken to extend it to rural areas?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is not a fact that family planning is confined to urban areas only. Out of 4200 family planning centres which have been established, 1000 are in urban areas and 3000 are in rural areas.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Government are trying to popularise the rhythm method and if so, whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a statement in the British House of Commons by a lady member to the effect that the rhythm method is a cruelty, since it puts a check on a man's natural impulse?

Dr. D. S. Raju: From that point of view, all these measures are a check on natural impulses.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the two facts, *viz.*, so far as the supply of contraceptives is concerned, particularly in the rural areas it is inadequate and secondly, the quality is not so good?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It will be inadequate till we manufacture them in India. The quality also is not very good.

Shri Khadilkar: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to an oral contraceptive which is being used on a wide-scale in Britain and whether Government have tried that in India?

Dr. D. S. Raju: So far as contraceptives are concerned, I think rubber Sheaths are very popular in England.

Mr. Khadilkar: I was referring to the oral contraceptive.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

खाद्य उत्पादन

*१२५०. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह जानने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है कि कृषकों को अधिक अन्नोत्पादन में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख) संविधान के अन्तर्गत 'कृषि' का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से है और विभिन्न कृषि कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित कराने का कार्य राज्य सरकारों का है, जो कि किसानों से अपना सीधा सम्बन्ध बनाये रखती हैं । केन्द्र केवल एक समन्वय करने वाली सत्ता है । व्यापक रूप में देखने पर अधिक खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में किसानों द्वारा आमतौर पर अनुभव होने वाली कुछ मुख्य कठिनाइयां निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(१) ऋण सुविधाओं की कमी ।

(२) अपर्याप्त सिंचाई-सुविधायें ।

(३) उत्पादन की अपेक्षित वस्तुओं जैसे उर्वरक, कीटनाशी दवा, बीज और औज़ार इत्यादि की कमी और असमय पर उनकी उपलब्धि ।

(४) उन्नत कृषि विधियों के बारे में ज्ञान की कमी ।

इन कठिनाइयों की समाप्ति करने के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक कदम उठाने का आयोजन किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Misuse of Decimal Coinage by Railway Booking Clerks

*1255. { **Shri Jedhe:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the Railway tickets costing fraction of five nP., full 5 nPs. are being paid by the passengers as the window booking clerks do not possess small coins of one or two nPs. and thus charge more than what is printed on tickets;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to do away with fraction of 5 nP. in fixing fares (as is in respect of fares of Delhi Transport Undertaking); and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A few such complaints have been received.

(b) and (c). From 1st July, 1962, passenger fares will be notified in units of 5 nPs except in a few cases of third class fares for short distances where the fare has not been rounded off to 5 nPs to avoid a steep increase.

Speed of Coastal Ships

***1262. Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

maximum speed of coastal ships is only eleven knots in India;

(b) whether the new ships proposed to be purchased are also of the same speed; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to direct the shipping concerns to purchase ships of higher speed rate?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). No. Sir. The speed of our coastal ships ranges from 7 knots to 17 knots.

(b) and (c). It is for the Shipping Companies to decide the speed of the vessels to be acquired, having regard to the nature of the trade, economics of operation, facilities at the ports to be touched, etc. However, by experience it has been found that ships with an average speed of 9 to 10 knots serve adequately the needs of the Indian Coastl Trade.

Deepening of Ganges for Navigation

***1263. Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to deepen the river Ganges from West Bengal to Allahabad city for the purposes of navigation; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to take the work in hand?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Western Kosi Canal

***1264. { Shri Priya Gupta:**
Shri Jogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** to pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Kosi Canal had been inaugurated;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tenders were invited for the execution of this canal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to agitation in Nepal the work of execution of this canal has been delayed; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to expedite the work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The local people in Nepal territory have demanded that the present alignment of the canal be pushed further north in order that a larger area may be commanded. The Kosi Project authorities are making every effort to settle the matter in consultation with the authorities concerned of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

Manufacture of Steel Converter

***1265. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new type of steel converter has been manufactured entirely in an Ajmer Workship; and

(b) whether its working has proved satisfactory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A steel converted was manufactured by Ajmer Workshops in the year 1913 for use in the Steel Foundry in the Carriage Wogon Workshop at Ajmer. An additional converter of a similar type incorporating certain improvements has recently been manufactured entirely at Ajmer Workshops and brought into commission early this year.

(b) The new converter is working satisfactorily.

Hybrid Maize Seed

***1266. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made by any Government agency to evolve some cheap and simplified method of producing Hybrid Maize Seed, which the farmers can easily learn, and carry out the entire process on their own farms;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to popularize this method amongst the farmers; and

(c) if the seed cannot be produced at the farm level, what steps are being taken by Government to remove its acute shortage, and to make it easily available and at a reasonably low price?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The known standard method of producing hybrid maize is being used in large compact blocks by setting up cooperatives of farmers. Production on fields of isolated farmers is not possible because of the cross fertilized nature of maize.

(b) The following steps are being taken to help the seed producers:—

(i) Expert knowledge and literature from I.C.A.R. and the Rockefeller Foundation, which is collaborating in the maize programme, is being provided to the farmers entering this business.

(ii) The foundation seed produced directly under the aegis of the I.C.A.R. is being supplied to the farmers for the production of the double cross hybrid.

(c) The Government of India has decided to set up National Seeds Corporation which will produce hybrid maize seed to cover 25% of the total maize acreage during the Third Plan period.

International Telex Service

***1267. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Telex Service between India and Israel has recently been launched; and

(b) if so, the cost thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, from the 14th May, 1962.

(b) No extra expenditure has been incurred, as the Service has been provided by extending the existing direct Telex Link with London to Israel.

Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

***1268. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients per day being treated on the physiotherapy unit of the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, during January, February, March and April, 1962;

(b) whether the number of patients is on the increase;

(c) the number of persons on the staff of the physiotherapy unit;

(d) whether Government consider the number of persons on the staff adequate to deal with the number of patients; and

(e) if not, what steps Government propose to take to meet the increasing demands in the unit?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) January, 1962—83; February, 1962—113; March, 1962—123 and April, 1962—147.

(b) Yes.

(c) Three.

(d) and (e). The question of increasing the number of persons on the staff is under consideration.

Export of Milch Cattle

***1269. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milch cattle (cows and buffaloes) that were exported from India during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to restrict the export of these valuable milch cattle?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) During the three years June 1959—May 1962, 672 head of milch cattle (61 cows and 511 heifers) and 54 buffoloes (50 cows and 4 heifers), were exported from India. 53 calves were also exported during this period.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. The export of cattle to foreign countries has been allowed on a very restricted scale for breeding or agricultural purposes alone. The exports have been allowed partly as a gesture of goodwill to other countries and partly because remunerative prices paid by the foreign buyers give an incentive to the breeders.

2. The export of Sahiwal, Tharparkar and Red Sindhi breeds of cattle which were lost to the country after partition has not been allowed since November 1960 except in very special circumstances.

3. The President, Central Council of Gosamvardhana has recently recommended that the export of Ongole, Gir, Kankrej and Hariana breeds of cattle should likewise be restricted. The recommendation is under consideration of Government.

Tuber Crop Research Station in Kerala

*1270. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signified their approval to the scheme for the establishment of a full fledged central tuber crop research station in Kerala;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme;

(c) the place selected for the location of the Institute; and

(d) what are the broad outlines of the Scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A comprehensive scheme for intensification of research on tuber crops has been included in the Third Five-Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. It envisages setting up of one Central Station in Kerala (Trivandrum) with five Regional Substations in the States of (i) Bihar, (ii) Punjab, (iii) U.P., (iv) Mysore and (v) Orissa. The Government have not yet signified their approval to the Scheme.

(c) The site selected for the location of the Central Tuber Crops Research Station is at Sreekaryam in Cheruvikkal Village of Trivandrum District.

(d) To tackle all aspects of improvement of tapioca and other tuber crops (such as sweet patato, colocasia, alocasia, discorea etc.) including breeding of improved varieties, finding out the best agronomic practices and methods of controlling pests and diseases. It will also produce nucleus stock of improved varieties for further multiplication in the respective States.

Casual Labour Employed on Northern Railway

2413. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a permanent system of keeping Casual Labour even for jobs required to be filled by way of regular employment;

(b) if so, whether the following details in this behalf will be laid on the Table;

(i) the number of Casual Workers employed in each of the Divisions of the Northern Railway with their break-up figures District-wise during 1961-62;

(ii) the nature of jobs generally assigned to the casual labour;

(iii) whether any one of the jobs specified for the employment of Casual Labour can be converted into permanent job;

(iv) the number of persons in casual employment who are assigned of permanent nature and their District-wise break-up; and

(v) the number of persons in casual employment who are continuously on their respective jobs and whose employments are subject to quarterly break for a day or so, and their District-wise break-up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Periyar Dam in Kerala

2314. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any report from the Kerala Government regarding the dangerous condition of the 67-year old Periyar Dam in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Tapioca Production

2415. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of tapioca has declined considerably in recent years;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therfor?

The Deputy Minister of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No. On the other hand the production of Tapioca has increased. A statement showing production of tapioca from 1956-57 to 1960-61 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 76].

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Travel facilities in the South

2416. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Keraleeya Kendra Sanghatana Greater Bombay, requesting for improvements in train travel facilities for going to the South, in particular to Kerala;

(b) if so, their main demands, and

(c) whether any action has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A memorandum from the Keraleeya Kendra Sanghatana Bombay, has ben received in which the following main demands have been made:—

(i) To run weekly Janata Express trains betwen Bombay and Cochin with special bogies for Mangalore.

(ii) Provision of sleeping berths for third class passengers in Janata, Holiday Specials, Express and Mail.

(iii) To arrange facilities for reservation of tickets from all stations where Express trains halt between Victoria Terminus and Poona, Cochin Harbour Terminus and Olavakkot and Mangalore and Calicut.

(iv) To remove all hardships experienced by passengers travelling by the vacation specials, specially in the matter of food, fan and lighting arrangements and avoidance of delays.

(v) Nomination of Malayalee organisations on the Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees.

These demands have been examined and the position explained to the Hon. General Secretary, Keraleeya Kendra Sanghatana, Bombay in a letter addressed to him on 30-5-1962.

Passenger amenities on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section

2417. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a pact up to 1968 between the Punjab Government and Central Government for spending half and half amount for providing passenger amenities on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section of Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Bhakra Dam is about to be completed and the Punjab Government do not want to spend any money on this section for providing passenger amenities; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide passenger amenities on this section?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Rupar-Nangal section of the Northern Railway has been constructed and is being operated on the basis of an agreement providing for sharing of costs but not on the basis of sharing of cost half and half. Cost of providing passenger amenities is shared as per terms of the same agreement.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Orissa Demand for Fertilizer

2418. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the **annual demand** of Orissa Government for supply of fertilisers during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the quantity allotted and supplied for the aforesaid period;

(c) the demand for 1962-63; and

(d) whether this demand can be met from the fertiliser plant at Rourkela which is scheduled to go into production during the current year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 77].

टीकमगढ़ से जतारा तक टेलीफोन लाइन

२४१९. **श्री माते :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टीकमगढ़ से जतारा वाली टेलीफोन एवं तार की लाइन लगभग पिछले ६ माह से खराब पड़ी है और लाइन के खम्भे नीचे गिर पड़े हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त आवश्यक कार्य की मरम्मत करने में देर क्यों की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) टीकमगढ़ और जतारा के बीच एक फोन तार परिपथ अर्थात् तारों को टेलीफोन पर भेजने का एक परिपथ है। यह परिपथ पिछले एक साल से कुछ ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा है और पिछले दो महीने से उसमें गड़बड़ी चल रही है।

(ख) सामान की भारी कमी है।

(ग) जब तक कि परिपथ को पूरी तरह से बनाने के लिए सामान प्राप्त हो उसे अस्थायी रूप से तुरन्त ही फिर से चालू करने के अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं। सम्बन्धित

कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई भी की जा रही है।

निवाड़ी में टेलीफोन सुविधायें

२४२०. **श्री माते** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तहसील निवाड़ी ज़िला टीकमगढ़ की जनता ने वहां पर टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था के लिये सरकार को कोई पत्र लिखा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) तथा (ख). निवाड़ी में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर १ जनवरी, १९६१ से ही कार्य कर राहा है ।

निवाड़ी (मध्य प्रदेश) में यात्री सुविधाएं

२४२१. **श्री माते** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में निवाड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर ऊंचे प्लेटफार्म नहीं हैं और न प्रथम व द्वितीय श्रेणी का प्रतीक्षालय तथा गुड्स शैड है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज़िले का एक मात्र स्टेशन होने के साथ-साथ व्यापारिक केन्द्र होने के कारण क्या सरकार वहां पर उपरोक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). निवाड़ी एक छोटा स्टेशन है और यहां दरमियानी ऊंचाई का एक प्लेटफार्म पहले से मौजूद है ।

इस स्टेशन पर ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्री-यातायात को देखते हुए ऊंचे दर्जे का एक अलग प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

माल की लदाई के लिये एक प्लेटफार्म और माल व पार्सल यातायात के लिये एक कमरा बनाने के सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

New Technique of Road Construction

2422. **Shri Lalit Sen:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Building Research Laboratory and the Indian Road Research Institute have developed a new technique of road construction which is considerably cheaper than present techniques and methods;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement this technique and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to employ the new technique and if so, the effffect, if any, of the same on the employment of labour for road construction; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the new technique can be of special advantage in the construction of roads in the hills?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

New experimental specifications for road construction are being suggested by the various Road Research Institutes in the country from time to time. It is expected that economies will result from their application. It is, however, not possible to assess at this stage the economies or other advantages of the various experimental specifications. Steps are being taken to try out the new specifications in the field as indicated below.

2. A Central Assessment Committee has been formed to assess the eligibility of new techniques for trial and to determine where they should be tried. The State Governments have been requested to adopt these techniques where technically and economically feasible. They have also been requested to earmark 1 per cent of their Third Plan road allocations for trials of experimental specifications. A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been set apart by the Central Government as a Risk Fund to cover the losses or extra expenditure on trials. Grants-in-aid equal to 50 per cent of the initial cost of some new techniques have been offered to some State Governments.

Transmission Losses in India

2423. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state how the rates of transmission losses in India compare with the rates of (i) U.S.A., (ii) U.S.S.R, (iii) West Germany, (iv) Japan and (v) France?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): The percentages of transmission losses in India and the foreign countries referred to, are given below:

	%
India . .	3·6
U.S.A. . .	8·8
U.S.S.R. .	12·4
West Germany .	7·7
Japan . . .	12·7
France . . .	10·0

Central aid to Orissa

2424. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given by the Central Government to the Government of Orissa for development of Fishery and for carrying out programme of Animal Husbandry and Milk Supply in Orissa, during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount of money actually spent on each scheme, year-wise; and

(c) the amount allotted during Third Five Year Plan period for the above schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) An amount of Rs. 50.7 lakhs was given as grant to the Orissa Government for Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Programmes during the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the State Government on these programmes during individual years was as under:—

Head of Development	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total (1956—61)
1. Animal Husbondry.	11	32	32	33	41	155
2. Dairying & Milk Supply.	1	1	3	1		
3. Fisheries.	11	14	21	18	13	77
Total :	23	47	56	52	54	232

(c) The outlays approved under the Third Five Year Plan of Orissa are shown below:

	(Rs. Lakhs)
1. Animal Husbandry	228
2. Dairying & Milk Supply	44
ɛ. Fisheries	190
Total :	462

Sugarcane Cultivation in Orissa

2425. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any financial help to Orissa for the development of sugarcane cultivation in the State during the period from 1959 to March, 1962; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance given during the aforesaid period year-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of assistance given to the State Government for their sugar cane development scheme from 1959 to March, 62 is as follows:—

Year	*Rs. in lakhs*
1959-60	. 0·28
1960-61 .	. 0·23
1961-62 .	0.21 (estimated)

Regional Poultry Farm, Orissa

2426. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of eggs produced in the Regional Poultry Farm in Orissa during the year 1961-62;

(b) whether the production of eggs in the poultry farm has shown any decline in comparison to the total production of eggs in 1960-61;

(c) if so, the reason therefor;

(d) the number of birds distributed by the said farm during 1961-62; and

(e) how this distribution compares with that of 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Regional Poultry Farm, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) produced 88,853 eggs in 1961-62 against 52,551 eggs produced in 1960-61. There was, thus, no decline in egg production.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The farm distributed 9,089 birds in 1961-62 against 14,226 distributed in 1960-61. The decline was due to less demands from the neighbouring States.

Forest Development Programmes in Orissa

2427. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to **state:**

(a) the financial assistance given by Central Government to Government of Orissa for Forest Development Programmes in Orissa during the Second Five Year plan period;

(b) the details of amount spent under each scheme; and

(c) the amount allotted for the purpose during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Central financial assistance provided to Orissa Government for forest development programme during Second Five Year Plan period is as under:

(in lakhs of Rs.)

Year	Loans	Grant	Total
1956-57	2·380	0·455	2·835
1957-58	4·040	0·717	4·757
1958-59	6·760	8·380	15·140
1959-60	5·520	9·730	15·250
1960-61	6·120	6·310	12·430
	24·820	25·592	50·412

The figures for 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 include amounts provided for Forests and Soil Conservation. In accordance with the revised financial procedure introduced from 1958-59, payment sanctions are issued in a lump sum for Forests and Soil Conservation combined.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(c) Rs. 160 lakhs inclusive of the State share.

Primary Health Centres in Orissa

2428. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary health centres proposed to be opened in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount allotted for the purpose; and

(c) the financial assistance given by the Central Government to Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 196.

(b) Rs. 103 lakhs.

(c) Under the scheme for the establishment of Primary Health Centres during the Second Five Year Plan in Stage I Blocks each Primary Health Centre was getting Central subsidy towards non-recurring expenditure upto a ceiling of Rs. 67,500 made up of Rs. 60,000 or 75 per cent of the actual expenditure, whichever was less, on buildings (both for the Centre and residential quarters for the staff including suitable accommodation for a family planning clinic) and upto Rs. 7,500 for equipment, furniture, bedding and clothing. Towards recurring expenditure, the Central Government were paying Rs. 2,000 per annum for each Centre towards drugs and upto Rs. 6,500 per annum towards expenditure on staff, the balance being met by the State Governments concerned. The Central assistance was being apportioned between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation and the share of the Ministry of Health was limited to Rs. 52,500 or 21|32 of the actual expenditure (whichever was less) on buildings.

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1,78,000 were sanctioned to the Government of Orissa towards the Health Ministry's share of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of Primary Health Centres opened in N. E. S. Blocks during the Second Five Year Plan upto the 31st March 1958, and with effect from the 1st April, 1958 the grants-in-aid representing the share of the Ministry of Health are being released direct by the Accountant General, Orissa. The Central assistance for these Primary Health Centres to be provided by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation was drawn from the Block Budgets through Quarterly Expenditure Statements.

Upto the end of March, 1961 the UNICEF released 46 sets of Primary Health Centre equipment, 85 sets of sub-centre equipment, 46 sets of drugs and diet supplements and 32 vehicles for the Primary Health Centres opened in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period.

S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack

2429. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Central Government to S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack (Orissa) for starting Diploma Course in Pharmacy during the year 1961-62; and

(b) the capacity of the college in Pharmacy?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Malaria and Filaria Cases in Orissa

2430. Shri Llaka: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Malaria and Filaria cases treated in various hospitals and dispensaries in Orissa during the years from 1960 to 1962;

(b) the number of persons cured and the number of persons who died during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check the disease especially in rural areas in Orissa?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

(c) Action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check the disease especially in rural areas in Orissa.

(i) *Steps to check Malaria*

The National Malaria Control Programme which was launched in 1953 and the National Malaria Eradication Programme launched in 1958-59 are expected to eradicate Malaria from the country. So far as Orissa is concerned, it may be stated that the proportional case rate of malaria, i.e. percentage of malaria cases to all diseases, which was 14·4 per cent in 1953-54 has been reduced to 4·2 per cent in 1960-61.

(ii) *Steps to check Filaria*

Under the National Filaria Control Programme, 4 survey units and 5 control units were allotted to Orissa. Mass therapy has been administered to 5,29,270 persons. However, since mass therapy and insecticidal measures have not proved effective, only anti-larval measures are now being enforced in urban areas.

Filaria control in rural areas is still a matter for research. A Committee, which had been appointed by the Indian Council of Medical Research to evaluate the progress of National Filaria Control Programme, have recommended the establishment of two research-cum-training centres in Orissa with a view to evolving a sound methodology for the control of filaria in rural areas. These centres, in addition to carrying out research on reorganisation and methodology of rural filariasis, controlling a population of about 20,000 each, will also train different categories of ancillary personnel in the State. The investigation areas will serve as the training field in the programme. The State Government have been requested to establish such centres and they have been informed that the Government of India would bear expenditure on these centres to the extent of 50 per cent.

Leprosy, T.B. and Yaws in Orissa

2431. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister for **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who suffered from Leprosy, T.B. and Yaws in Orissa during the period from 1960 to 1962;

(b) the number of such persons who died so far during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the financial aid given or proposed to be given by Central Government to control Leprosy. T.B. and Yaws in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) According to the procedure for release of Central assistance for Centrally aided Health Schemes grants are given lumpsum to the

State Governments and not for individual Schemes. Grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 54·81 lakhs and Rs. 58·59 lakhs (excluding assistance in kind for Malaria and Filaria amounting to Rs. 40·57 lakhs in 1960-61 and Rs. 34·73 lakhs in 1961-62) were sanctioned to the Government of Orissa during 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively for all Centrally aided Schemes which include Leprosy Control Scheme and T.B. No. provision has been made during the Third Five Year Plan of the Union Health Ministry for the control of Yaws. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 44,400 were sanctioned to voluntary institutions in Orissa during 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively for the control of Leprosy.

रेल के चोर

२४३३. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री ग्र० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **रेलवे मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १४ मार्च, १९६२ को ग्रौर उसके बाद रेलवे माल के चोरों के जिस गुट को गिरफ्तार किया गया था उसके कुल व्यक्ति १५ ग्रप्रैल, १९६२ तक पकड़े जा चुके हैं,

(ख) क्या इस गुट के ग्रौर भी व्यक्ति ग्रभी गिरफ्तार होने बाकी हैं ग्रौर यदि हां, तो कितने ;

(ग) इस गुट ने रेलवे मंत्रालय की सूचना के ग्रनुसार कितनी चोरियां विभिन्न गाड़ियों में कीं ग्रौर इस चुराये गये माल का क्या मूल्यांकन है ;

(घ) चोरी गया कितना माल कहां ग्रौर किसके पास से बरामद हुग्रा है; ग्रौर

(ङ) क्या इस तरह के ग्रौर भी कुछ गिरोह रेलगाड़ियों में सक्रिय हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) सात ।

(ख) ग्रौर (ग). ग्रभी पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है । लेकिन इस गिरोह द्वारा चुराये गये माल की कुल कीमत ३७,६०६ रुपये ५३ नये पैसे ग्रांकी गयी है ।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, ग्रनबन्ध संख्या ७८**]

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

Postal Delivery Services in Villages

2434. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the **Minister of Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country where weekly or over a week postal deliver services still continue;

(b) whether efforts are being made to reduce this number to the minimum in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) 80,098.

(b) and (c) Yes. By opening more post offices, entertaining additional delivery staff, increasing the allowance of the delivery staff and by replacing runners' lines by more expeditious means of transport like motor vehicles, cycle carriers, etc.

परिवार नियोजन

२४३५. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेगें कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन के लिए जो खाई जाने वाली गर्भनिरोधक ग्रोषधियों का परीक्षण जल रहा था, वह पूर्ण हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कहां तक सफलता मिली है ;

(ग) परिवार नियोजन के लिये आंपरेशन और ओषधि प्रयोग के अतिरिक्त क्या सामाजिक स्तर पर प्रचार की भी कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस में गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं का सहयोग भी प्राप्त किया गया है, और यदि हां, तो इस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी नहीं । खाये जाने वाले गर्भरीधकों पर असुसंधान कार्य चल रहा है ।

(ख) बहुत सी औषधियां जिनका परीक्षण किया गया था अप्भावकारी पई गयी हैं । एक ओषधि (मेटाक्सिलोहाइड्रोक्विनान) लग भग ५० प्रतिशत मामलों में प्रभावकारी जान पड़ती है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी हां । सामजिक स्तर पर परिवार नियोजन का प्रचार राज्य सरकारों, स्थानिक निकायों, अवतनिक परिवार नियोजन शिक्षा नेताओं, तथा परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में लगे स्वयसेंवी संगठनों द्वारा चालू किये गये परिवार नियजन निर्धारण कैम्पों द्वारा किया जाता है । भारत सरकार ६० व्यक्तियों के त्रिदिवसीय परिवार नियोजन निर्धारण कैम्प के लिए ६०० रुपय अथवा ४० व्यवितयों के एसे ही कैम्प के लिए ४००) रुपय का व्यय स्वीकृत करती है । इन कैम्पों को चलाने के प्रस्ताव सामान्यतया राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य सेवा निर्देशकों की सिफारिशों पर स्वीकृत किय जाते हैं ।

इसके अतिरिक्त अवैतनिक डिविजिनल परिवार नियोजन शिक्षा नेता तथा अवैतनिक जिला परिवार नियोजन शिक्षा नेता भी परिवार नियोजन का प्रचार करते हैं । इन्हें कुल मिला कर क्रमशः ४०००) रुपये तथा २०००) रुपय वार्षिक सहाय्यानुदान दिया जाता है ताकि ये यात्रा अपने ठहरने, खाने और अपने क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन पर सामहिक बैठकों तथा चर्चाओं के आयोजन के संबंध में अपेक्षित क्लेरिकल सहायता पर होने वाले खर्च की पूर्ति कर सकें ।

उत्तर और पश्चिम रेलवे में राज्य पुलिस

२४३६. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर और पश्चिम रेलवे की सवारी गाड़ियों के अन्दर अभी तक राज्य सरकारों की पुलिस कार्य कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, १९५७ से जनवरी, १९५९ तक उन्होने कितने चोरी के मामलों को पकड़ा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां । सम्बन्धित राज्यों की रेलव पुलिस अपने-अपने अधिकार-क्षेत्र की सभी रेलों पर कार्य करती है, जिनमें उत्तर और पश्चिम रेलें भी शामिल हैं ।

(ख) जनवरी, १९५७ से जनवरी, १९५९ तक की अवधि में रेलवे पुलिस ने उत्तर और पश्चिम रेलों में सवारी गाड़ियों में चोरी के क्रमशः २१८ और ५०३ मामले पकड़े ।

Agricultural Education and Research

2437. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Second Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Education and Research has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The report of the Second Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Education and Research is under consideration of the Government.

Erosion by Khowai River

2438. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a contiuous erosion by Khowai River at Durganagar, Khowai, Tripura, due to construction of bunds by East Pakistan Government on River Khowai; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop that erosion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Tripura Administration hace reported that there is no erosion of a general nature at Durganagar in Tripura, although some land of certain individuals has been affected. There is some erosion at Khowai which has been checked by undertaking suitable measures. As for the effect of construction of spurs by the Pakistan authorities on the opposite side of Khowai town, the Administration have stated that this is met by maintaining and strengthening the existing embankment and spurs in Khowai. A comprehensive scheme for the protection of Khowai has also been prepared. The Local Administration is keeping a constant watch on the effect of the construction of spurs by Pakistan and adequate steps will be taken to protect the town as and when necessary.

Roads in Andhra Pradesh

2439. Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment made to Andhra Pradesh in the Third Five Year Plan for construction of roads under the Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme; and

(b) what amount has so far been utilised by the State Government under this Scheme?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No allotment has been made to Andhra Pradesh for the construction of new roads under the Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme during the Third Five Year Plan, as a decision has not been taken as to whether the Scheme should be continued or not during the current Plan.

(b) The amount utilised by the State Government so far on the road works sanctioned in the First and Second Five Year Plan periods, under the Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme is Rs. 25·19 lakhs.

Passenger trains from Macherla to Nagarjunasagar

2440. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend passenger trains from Macherla to Nagarjunasagar Dam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The feasibility of and justification for the extension of passenger trains from Macherla to Nagarjunasagar Dam site and back is under examination and such action as is warranted by the examination will be taken in the matter.

P. & T. Employees

2441. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recognition was given to the services of low paid employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department who did not take part in the general strike of 1960 and served the Government with loyalty;

(b) if so, the nature of recognition given to them; and

(c) the number of employees who have been given recognition?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Letters of appreciation were issued to deserving officials.

(ii) A suitable entry was made in the Character Rolls.

(iii) In the first departmental promotion examination held after the strike, a bonus of 5 per cent. marks was given.

(iv) Monetary rewards were given to deserving officials who had remained at their posts during the period of the strike in circumstances of risk to their personal safety.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

बीकानेर डिवीजन में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर साइडिंग

२४४२. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतायें की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में कितने ऐसे छोटे व बड़े स्टेशन हैं जिनमें माल आदि उतारने व चढ़ाने के लिए साइडिंग नहीं है जिसके कारण स्थानीय नागरिकों को काफी कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : हुडेरा, गुरुसर-सेहरेवाला और 'डी' श्रेणी के सोलह स्टेशनों को छोड़ कर बीकानेर डिवीजन के सभी स्टेशनों पर मालगोदाम-साइड़िंग बनाये गये हैं। हुडेरा और गुरुसर-सेहरेवाला स्टेशनों पर साइडिंग इसलिए नहीं बनाये गये क्योंकि ये स्टेशन माल-यातायात के लिए नहीं खोले गये है। हंसियावास के अलावा 'डी' श्रेणी के सोलह स्टेशनों पर माल चढ़ाने-उतारने की सुविधा देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई मांग नहीं की गयी है। हंसियावास पर इस प्रकार की सुविधा देने की मांग की गयी है, जिस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Out Agency at Kusinagar

2443. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start new out-agencies of the different railway lines for transport of various commodities;

(b) if so, whether some places of importance near the North Eastern Railway also would have the same facility; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish an out-agency of the North Eastern Railway at Kusinagar, (Kasia), District Deoria (U.P.)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. The Government aim at opening as many out agencies as possible, provided there is traffic justification and suitable contractor is available.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of opening an out agency is being examined.

Hopper Barges for Calcutta Port

2444. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta Port Trust has placed orders with a Scottish ship building firm for two hopper barges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After inviting tenders on a global basis, the Calcutta Port Commissioners placed an order in April 1962, with M/s Simons Lobnitz Ltd., a Scottish firm, whose offer was the lowest, for the construction of two diesel-propelled hopper barges of 1400-ton hopper capacity, costing £712,450, inclusive of the cost of spares and incidental expenses.

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

2445. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to collection of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme from the surrounding rural area of Delhi, the rural population there is being deprived of milk, butter and ghee etc. for their daily diet, and that deficiency is already adversely affecting their health;

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to set up their own dairy farms to meet the demand of the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No. The collection of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme from the producers of milk in the rural areas surrounding Delhi at an assured price has given them an incentive for the production of more milk.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sugar Mill in West Bengal

2446. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up another sugar mill in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether this mill is to be set up in public or private sector;

(c) if in public sector, the amount to be invested by Government; and

(d) whether this will be financed by the State Government or by Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No licence has been granted for setting up another sugar mill in West Bengal.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Home Treatment for T.B. Patients in Delhi

2447. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation proposes to start a "Home treatment scheme" for the benefit of T.B. patients; and

(b) how far, the proposed scheme will help the patients who do not get chances of hospitalisation due to paucity of beds?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushilla Nayar): (a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation already have a "Home treatment" scheme for the benefit of T.B. patients. There is also a proposal to intensify the scheme further.

(b) The Home treatment scheme is expected to go a long way in reducing the demand as well as the necessity for hospitalisation.

Import and Transport of Food grains

2448. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foodgrains imported under PL-480 during 1961 and the first three months of 1962;

(b) the number of Indian ships used for importing foodgrains and the quantity of such imports;

(c) the railway wagons used for movement of foodgrains within the country; and

(d) whether Government have devised any scheme to use alternative transport, other than railway wagons, and thereby release railway wagons for the movement of coal and other essential materials, for the use of industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 29,39,312 Metric tons.

(b) 47 Indian ships were used for importing 3,01,947 Metric tons.

(c) About 2 lakh wagons (in terms of BG wagons) during the year 1961 and the first three months of 1962.

(d) To the extent necessary alternatives modes of transport are utilised.

A.I.I. Engineer Jailed in Nairobi

2449. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 666 on the 11th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether customs authorities have raided the family house of the engineer of the Air India International in Bombay also;

(b) whether Government of Nairobi have been asked to hand him over to the Indian Government; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take to punish such a smuggler?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). As the investigations are still proceeding, it will not be in the public interest to disclose any details at this stage.

Agartala Municipality

2450. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agartala Municipality has any scheme to develop drainage, latrine and road system in the Dhaleswar-Pratalgar area;

(b) if so, what will be the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) how long it will take to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) There is a general drainage scheme for the whole of Agartala Municipal area including Dhaleswar costing Rs. 30·42 lakhs. The cost of the Road Scheme of Dhaleswar-Pratalgar has been estimated at Rs. 1·42 lakhs. Dug well sanitary latrines are being gradually introduced in both areas.

(c) The development of roads is expected to be completed by March, 1963, and drainage by March, 1964.

Sale of Land to Non-Tribals in Tripura

2451. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many petitions have been received for obtaining Government's permission for the sale of lands belonging to tribals to non-tribals after enforcement of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 in Tripura;

(b) the number of cases in which permission was granted; and

(c) the reasons for granting permission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Power Production in Tripura

2452. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) how many rivers of Tripura have been investigated for producing power;

(b) the findings of those investigations;

(c) whether the "Dambarro Hydro-electric Project" has been given up;

(d) the amount spent on these investigations; and

(e) whether any of the hydro-electric projects will be taken up by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan-: (a) Four rivers *viz.*, the Gumti, the Khowai, the Manu and the Deo, and nine small streams have been investigated for this purpose.

(b) A hydro-electric project on the Guhti river appears to be feasible. The schemes on the Khowai and the Deo rivers were not found feasible because of economic and technical considerations. The project report for the scheme on the Manu river is under examination of the Central Water and Power Commission. The preliminary reports on investigation of the nine small streams are also being studied.

(d) About Rs. 5·3 lakhs.

(c) No.

(e) No final decision has been taken so far.

Motor Vehicle Charges

2453. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the motor vehicle charges per mile in Tripura; and

(b) whether these are proposed to be reduced very soon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications: (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The information required is given below:

Stage carriages	Rates of fare
(*i*) On hill roads	7 N. P. per mile per passenger.
(*ii*) In plain areas on black-topped roads	5 N.P. per mile per passenger
(*iii*) On metalled roads . . .	6 N.P. per mile per passenger
(*iv*) On Kutcha roads . . .	10 N. P. per mile per passenger

Motor cabs

The fare rate is 0.62 N.P. per mile on all roads.

Public carriers

Freight rate—

From the 1st October to the 31st May — 3 N.P. per maund per mile.

From the 1st June to the 30th September — 5 N.P. per maund per mile.

(b) The question of reducing the bus fares is under the consideration of the State Transport Authority, Tripura.

Pay Scale of Telephone Revenue Officers

2454. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are telephone revenue officers under the General Managers of the Telephone Districts of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, as well as under the respective Post Masters General; and

(b) if so, whether their pay scales vary?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Raipur Jagdalpur National Highway

2455. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the **Minister of Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Raipur-Jagdalpur National Highway is lying in a dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, what efforts are being made to improve its general condition?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and

(b) About 66 miles of this stretch of the National Highway are in good condition. The portion in Dandakaranya Area is not to the National Highway standards. Improvement works costing about Rs. 77·00 lakhs have been sanctioned. It is expected that the Madhya Pradesh Public Works Department will take over this portion of the National Highway shortly and execute the improvement works expeditiously.

M.G. Line connecting Delhi with Bangalore

2456. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for creating a metre gauge line connecting Delhi with Bangalore by joining missing links;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this is likely to materialise during the next five years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Delhi and Bangalore are already connected by a metre gauge line.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

१९६१ के बाढ़ में झाझा स्टेशन पर बेची गई खाने की चीजें

२४५७. श्री भ० ना० मंडल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९६१ की भीषण बाढ़ के दौरान १,२,३ अक्तूबर को बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिला के झाझा स्टेशन पर खाने-पीने की चीजें यात्रियों को मनमाने दाम पर स्टेशन स्टाफ की जानकारी में खुले आम बेची गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या इस घटना की खबर और उन यात्रियों के नाम जिनको पूरी का अत्यधिक दाम देना पड़ा था, सरकार को दी गयी है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). इस आशय की कुछ शिकायतें आयी हैं कि १९६१ की बाढ़ के दिनों में झाझा स्टेशन पर किसी ठेकेदार ने खाने की चीजें ऊंचे दाम पर बेचीं । रेल-प्रशासन द्वारा इसकी जांच की गयी है । जांच के निष्कर्ष की प्रतीक्षा है ।

Idukky Project

2458. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a threat of eviction in Idukky project area;

(b) whether any scheme for rehabilitation of those to be evicted has been drawn; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Construction work on the Idikky Hydro-Electric Project has not so far been taken up. The Government of Kerala will draw up the details of the scheme for rehabilitation of those who may have to be evicted.

Private Forest Land in Kerala

2459. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government have sent any scheme for taking over private forest land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these lands are needed for distribution to those who will be uprooted as a result of acquisition of land for projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have a scheme for the acquistion of private forests in the State. It is the intention of State Government to bring all private forests under the ownership and control of the State in order to secure the preservation, utilisation, maintenance and development of forest wealth; for prevention of soil erosion and for development, control and protection of catchment areas of rivers and streams. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for this purpose in the State's Third Five Year Plan. A draft Bill to provide for the acquisition of private forests has been drawn up by the State Government. It is still under their consideration.

(c) No, Sir. The object is as stated against (a) and (b) above.

Dismissal of Convicted Railway Employees

2460. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is customary for his Ministry to dismiss from service those who have been convicted of any crime in a Court of Law and those who, though not convicted, have as approvers admitted their participation in the crime;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been exempted from this rule, as a special case; and

(c) the reasons for such exemptions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. Each case is dealt with on its merits.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to part a) above.

Members of Legislatures' Voting Rights in the Samitis and Zila Parishads

2461. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comments have been recived from State Governments rgarding the suggestion made by him that members of legislature should not have voting rights in the Samities and Zila Parishads;

(b) if so, the States which have submitted the comments; and

(c) whether a statement containing the comments will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). A statement giving the position of M.Ps.|MLAs| MLCs. in Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads in the different States indicating whether they have voting power or not is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III annexure No. 79].

The suggestion that MPs.|MLA.| MLCs. should not have the right to vote in Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads is engaging the attention of the State Governments concerned. The final decision will rest with the appropriate State Legislatures.

Uniforms to Ploughmen of Indian Agricultural Research Institute

2462. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to supply uniforms to ploughmen and certain other categories of staff of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute;

(b) if so, whether they have been supplied with summer uniforms; and

(c) if not, the names of the Divisions where summer uniforms have not been supplied so far and the rereasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Uniforms are being supplied to thirtyfour categories of Class IV staff at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute such as Jamadars, Peons, Ploughmen, Malis, Watchmen, Kamdars, Blacksmiths, Carpenters etc.

(b) and (c). Supply of summer Uniforms has already been started in all Divisions except the Entemology Division. In that Division the Uniforms have been sent for stitching and their receipt is awaited. In other Divisions nearly two-thirds of the staff have been supplied and the rest will be supplied on receipt of the Uniforms which have been ordered.

Latur-Miraj Section on Central Railway

2463. Shri Tulsidas Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Latur-Miraj Section of the Central Railway:

- (i) there are not sufficient engines to run passenger trains;
- (ii) there are not sufficient engines to run the goods trains;
- (iii) engines of night trains on many occasions run without head-lights;
- (iv) there are not sufficient number of coaches of either class to meet the demands of the travelling public and passengers invariably travel on the roofs of carriages;
- (v) fans are not provided in either class of carriages; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove these shortcomings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) (i), (iii) & (iv) No.

(a) (v) Yes.

(b). The old coaches which cannot be equipped with fans for technical reasons will gradually be replaced by new ones duly equipped with fans.

Mango Production

2464. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Mangoes in the country during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the total loss due to destruction by climate or otherwise during the above period;

(c) the total quantity exported and the foreign exchange earned during the past three years; and

(d) the steps Government had taken to preserve these mangoes during the off season?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The production figures for 1960-61 and 1961-62 are not available. The production of mangoes in the country was estimated at 5,069 thousand Metric tons for 1956 when the All-India Marketing Survey of Mangoes was undertaken by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspecetion.

(b) The annual loss is estimated about 16—20 per cent of the production.

(c) The total quantity exported during the years 1959—62 and their value is as under:

Year	Quantity exported Tons	Value Rs.
1959-60	1,187	11,53,000
1960-61	2,064	16,35,000
1961-62 (Upto Feb. '62).	1,912	17,18,000

(d) Certain experiments were conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the preservation and storage of mangoes and other fruit by use of hormones and chemicals and it was found that the the use of these substances did not preserve the fruit long enough to extend their use into the off season period. Further investigations are, however, being contemplated to be undertaken at some of the Regional centres of fruit research dealing with mangoes.

With the surplus fruit, mango preserves, mango chutney and mango pickles and other mango products are manufactured in sufficiently large quantities.

Railway Workshops

2465. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of scrap, turnings and borings are lying unused at different Railway workshops; and

(b) if so, the reasons of the accumulation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Note: The accumulation as on 31st March 1962 has been taken into account.

Swine Fever in U.P.

2466. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that swine fever is raging in U.P. Districts which is proving fatal to pigs on large scale?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Yes. Swine fever which was hitherto unknown to be existent in this country has broken out in some districts of Uttar Pradesh. It is a highly fatal virus disease. Necessary steps are being taken by the Animal Husbandry Department, U.P. to combat the disease in the State. Arrangements are being made to import Crystal Violet Swine Fever Vaccine from Weybridge Laboratories (England). The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar and the State Veterinary Disease Investigation Officer are also taking steps to produce the vaccine locally. The disease has so far been reported from the districts of Saharanpur, Lucknow, Rampur, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, and Nainital. In the first two districts 8 outbreaks were noticed in which 176 pigs were affected out of which 136 died. Figures from other districts are not yet available.

Irrigation and Projects in Kerala

2467. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power Projects proposed to be taken in hand in Kerala during the year 1962-63; and

(b) whether necessary sanction to undertake the works has been granted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The following irrigation and power projects are proposed to be taken in hand in Kerala during 1962-63:

Irrigation Projects

1. Kallada.
2. Pamba.
3. Kanjirapuzha.
4. Chiturpuzha.
5. Kuttiyadi.

The State Government also propose to take up the Valapatanam scheme, after it has been included in the Third Plan with approval of the Planning Commission.

Power Projects

1. Iddikki.
2. Kuttiyadi.

(b) None of the above schemes has so far been approved by the Planning Commission. The reports on the first three irrigation projects have been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and a reply to the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on these schemes is awaited. The project reports in respect of the remaining three are yet to be received from the State Government. The report on the Idikki power project is being prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission and that on the Kuttiyadi power project is under their examination.

Chandrapur Village

2468. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the people of Chandrapur Village, Dharmanagar in Tripura has been received raising objection to the naming of the Panchayat constituency; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b): A representation was received by the Tripura administration from a section of the people residing in Chandrapur area of Dharamanagar village (Revenue Mouza) for establishing a separate Gaon Sabha for them. Under Section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947, as extended to Tripura, a Gaon Sabha is to be established for every village (revenue Mouza) or group of villages (revenue Mouzas). A portion of Dharamanagar Mouza comprising only Chandrapur area could not therefore be taken out for the creation of a separate Gaon Sabha. Accordingly the final statutory notification has been published.

Kosi Canal

2469. Shri K. N. Tewary: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry was approached by Bihar Government for the release of foreign exchange for the purchase of genarators for construction of Kosi Canal structures;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the construction of the bridge over the head regulators of the Kosi Barrage is held up for want of drawings and design from Central Water and Power Commission, and the same have not been sent to Bihar Government in spite of constant reminders; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 6,66,450|- has already been released.

(c) No.

(d) does not arise.

अफजलगढ़ में डाक की सुविधायें

२४७०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बन रहे कालागढ़ बांध के निकट बड़े नगर अफजलगढ़ में अभी तक विभागीय डाकघर नहीं खोला गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्थान पर तारघर भी नहीं है ; और

(ग) सीमावर्ती उस प्रदेश की महत्वपूर्ण स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा एक महत्वपूर्ण सिंचाई केन्द्र होने के

कारण उस पर इन दोनों सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) (से) (ग). अफजलगढ़ में एक अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघर, जिसमें फोन तार प्रणाली की तार-सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध है, पहले से ही काम कर रहा है। इस डाकघर को विभागीय उप डाकघर में बदलने को मंजूरी दे दी गई है और जैसे ही विभागीय उप-डाकघर के लिए कोई उपयुक्त स्थान मिल जाएगा, डाकघर को पदोन्नत कर दिया जाएगा।

कोरबा-चम्पा लाइन के लिये माल-डिब्बे

२४७१. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता और मांग को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार ने कोरवा-चम्पा लाइन पर माल-डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) कोयले के उत्पादन के अनुसार माल-डिब्बे दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त तक कोरबा कोयला खान में प्रति वर्ष ३१ लाख टन कोयला निकाले जाने की आशा है। वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार कोरबा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में लगभग ११ लाख टन कोयला की खपत होगी जिसके लिए रेल परिवहन की जरूरत नहीं होगी। बाकी २० लाख टन कोयला रेलवे से ढोये जाने की आशा है। इस यातायात के लिए कोरबा-चमपा लाइन को दस मील और बढ़ाया जा रहा है और बढ़े हुए यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए कोरबा यार्ड में सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं।

रेलों में सोने के डिब्बे

२४७२. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यात्रियों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए विभिन्न ट्रेनों में सोने के डिब्बों (स्लीपिंग कोच) की संख्या बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८०]**

S.Cs. and S.Ts. on Southern Railway

2473. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in the Headquarters office of the Southern Railway for filling up class I, II, III and IV posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes between January 1960 to January 1962;

(b) the number of persons called for interview and the number of persons selected; and

(c) the number of persons appointed and the number of those kept on panel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). No recruitment is made by Southern Railway Headquarters office for Class I and II posts. Hence no applications were received by them. As regards class III and IV posts the information is as under:—

	Class III		Class IV	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
No. of applications received	319	14	142	
No. called for interview .	140	9	29	
No. selected .	40	4	10	
No. appointed	23	2	5	
No. kept on panel	2	..	..	..

Development of Horticulture in Madras

2474. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the grants given to the Madras Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for the development of horticulture (year-wise); and

(b) the names of the schemes for which the grants were given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The provision in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of horticulture in Madras State year-wise was as under:—

Year	Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.	Total Rs.
1956-57 .	..	..	..
1957-58 .	41,000	1,00,000	1,41,000
1958-59 .	62,000	2,10,000	2,72,000
1959-60 .	73,000	2,00,000	2,73,000
1960-61 .	66,000	2,00,000	2,66,000
TOTAL	2,42,000	7,10,000	9,52,000

(b) Scheme for the development of fruit production.

Drinking Water Facilities on Bharmar Railway Station

2476. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of drinking water for passengers at the Bharmar Railway Station Kangra Valley section, especially at the time of weekly "Nag Melas" (Shivasthan), during July-August every year;

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken to provide this essential amenity at that station;

(c) whether the proposal for construction of a tube-well has been given up; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Adequate quantity of water is supplied through travelling water tanks.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Attempts to obtain local source of supply from open well and hand operated shallow tube well have not been successful due to lack of water bearing strata.

Tidal Power Generation

2477. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Y. N. Singha:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts has been

made to generate power by turbine which will work on tide; and

(b) whether it is proposed to depute scientists to U.S.S.R. to study the building up of a tidal power station?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) No such poposal is under consideration at present.

A.H. Medical College Kottayam (Kerala)

2478. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the A. H. Medical college of Sachivothamapuram of Kottayam (Kerala State) has been securing grants from the Central Government;

(b) if so, how much grant was given in 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(c) whether any grant was given for research in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(d) if so, the progress of research during these two years with details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 2,20,000 was given during 1959-60 and Rs. 2,50,000 during 1961-62 for establishing a Homoeopathic Medical College and Rs. 30,000|- in March, 1962 for conducting research.

(d) It is too early to expcct any definite results.

Development of Agriculture in Himachal Pradesh

2479. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between Governments of India and West Germany has been entered into for development of Agriculture in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-169/62].

Himmatnagar-Udaipur Line

2480. Shri Man Singh Patel: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Himmatnagar-Udaipur Line of Western Railway which was under construction;

(b) how much amount has been spent against the provision made in 1961-62;

(c) what amount is provided for the same in the current year; and

(d) when this work is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The over-all progress upto end of April, 1962, is 22 p.c.

(b) The whole of the amount *viz.*, Rs. 2,09,42,000|- provided in the Budget for the year 1961-62 was spent.

(c) Rs. 3,50,00,000|-.

(d) The line is expected to be opened to traffic by 31st March, 1964.

Double Track from Mehsana to Palanpur

2481. Shri Man Singh Patel: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey work for the double track from Mehsana to Palanpur on Western Railway has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The field work for partial doubling for a length of 11·5 miles on the Mehsana-Palanpur section has been completed, and the report is under compilation.

(b) This will be known after the compilation of the report has been completed.

हिसार के डाक व तार कर्मचारियों को वर्दियां दिया जाना

२४८२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिसार (पंजाब) के डाकियों ने नंगे पांव डाक बांटने का निश्चय किया है, क्योंकि उन्हें पिछले दो वर्षों से सरकारी वर्दियां, चप्पलें व डाक के थैले नहीं दिये गये हैं और उन्हें फटी-पुरानी वर्दियों से ही काम करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या किन्ही अन्य स्थानों से भी इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की कोई भी शिकायत किसी और स्थान से नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पश्चिम रेलवे के सेंदड़ा स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय

२४८३. **श्री ल० म० सिंघवी** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के सेंदड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक प्रतीक्षालय की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) क्या इस विषय में सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सेंदड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) से (ङ). जी नहीं । इस स्टेशन तर ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्री यातायात को देखते हुए ऊंचे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है । इस स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय पहले से मौजूद है ।

Rural Electrification in Kerala

2484. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have requested for loan for rural electrification for the current year;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) whether the loan has been sanctioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Double Line from Poona to Hadapsar

2485. **Shri Jedhe:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce double line from Poona Station to Hadapsar station on the Central Railway;

(b) if so, how far this doubling of line will be extended; and

(c) the time schedule for this work with the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not for the present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Additional Shuttle from Poona Dhond

2486. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce additional shuttle running from Poona station to Dhond junction due to over-crowding of passengers on this line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no justification for the introduction of an additional train only between Poona and Dhond. However, there are proposals for the introduction of some long distance trains which will also serve the Poona-Dhond section. The introduction of these trains is subject to availability of line capacity, power, and rolling stock.

Tungabhadra Project

2487. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of Tungabhadra Project was completed and what was the cost involved;

(b) the area to be covered and the actual area brought under irrigation so far; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to expedite fuller use of the irrigation potentials so that the large amount invested will give some return?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Tungabhadra Project has several components, some of which have been completed. The main dam was completed in June, 1958. The 127 mile long Left Bank Canal has also been completed but the work on the distributaries is in progress and will be completed in 1963. The 217 mile long Low Level Canal on the right side was completed in March, 1957, and the work on the distributaries will be completed in 1963. The work on the 122 mile long High Level Canal is in progress and is expected to be completed during the year 1964-65

The Tungabhadra Project including the 1st Stage of the High Level Canal is estimated to cost Rs. 74·11 crores.

(b) An area of 1,20,000 acres in Andhra Pradesh and 2,30,000 acres in Mysore State *i.e.* 3·5 lakh acres in all has been brought under irrigation on this project up to the end of March, 1962 out of a total are to be benefitted. of 2,69,725 acres in Andhra Pradesh and 7,40,594 acres in Mysore State *i.e.* 10·10 lakh acres in all.

(c) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore have been asked to construct water courses for blocks up to 100 acres at Government cost. In the case of the field channels, which are normally excavated by the beneficiaries, it has been suggested that in the event of default, these should also be constructed through the Government agencies and cost recovered from the beneficiaries. Development Committees consisting of representatives from various Departments concerned (Irrigation, Agriculture, Revenue, Community Development organisation and Co-operatives etc.) are being set up by the State Governments to see that co-ordinated efforts are put in and proper planning is done simultaneously by each Department with the planning of construction operation by the Irrigation Department The Government of India is sending a team to the various projects to review their progress and this team will also study the aspect of timely utilisation of irrigation potentials created by these projects.

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal in Mysore State

2488. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri S. B. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the area under command of Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal in Mysore State and the actual area brought under irrigation;

(b) what is the total area that can be brought under irrigation keeping in view the progress of the canal work;

(c) what is actual area brought under irrigation; and

(d) in case, the capacity is not fully utilised, what are the causes for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Linking of Garo Hills by Railway Line

2489. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to link up Garo Hills by Railway; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to execute the programme for constructing railway on this route?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramwamy): (a) and (b). The proposed line is not included in Railway's programme for construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan. There is no prospect of construction of this line during the plan period.

Jorhat and Jorhat Town Stations

2490. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to remodel Jorhat and Jorhat Town Stations into one station; and

(b) if so, why there is delay in executing the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ukai Project

2491. Shri Man Singh Patel: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the final stage of Ukai Irrigation Scheme of Gujarat;

(b) what amount is provided for this scheme in the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) when Government expect to finalise this scheme;

(d) the total amount likely to be incurred;

(e) the total area of irrigation to be covered; and

(f) the total K.W. power likely to be generated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) A Control Board in charge of the Project has recently been established. Preliminary works and investigations are in progress.

(b) Rs. 6 crores.

(c) By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) Rs. 58·21 crores.

(e) 3·92 lakh acres.

(f) 1,30,000 K.W. @ 60 per cent. load factor.

Regional Coconut Research Station

2492. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a regional coconut research station in the Union Territory of Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands;

(b) the total acreage of land under coconut crop in these Islands; and

(c) whether there is also proposal to start an elite seed garden on the Islands for coconut breeding?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) 6,000 acres.

(c) At the F.A.O. Conference on coconut held in Trivandrum during November-December, 1961 it was suggested that the possibility of starting an elite seed farm in the Laccadive Islands may be explored. Accordingly the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee in his recent tour of the Islands investigated the possibilities regarding the above suggestion. He has reported that there is no vacant land for starting the Elite Seed garden in the Islands.

Grants to Y.M.C.As. and Y.W.C.As.

2493. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant subsidies to the Y.M.C.As. and Y.W.C.As. of Kerala for providing western style facilities to middle class tourists; and

(b) if so, the centres chosen for this purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a proposal to grant subsidies to the Y.M.C.As. and Y.W.C.As., for providing Western style accommodation facilities of a standard suitable for middle income group tourists. No decision has, however, been reached as yet and the centres where such subsidies should be given have not been finally selected.

दिल्ली और नरेला में बिजली का संभरण

२४९४. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घरेलू कार्यों के लिये (१) दिल्ली, और (२) नरेला में बिजली प्रति युनिट दर क्या है ;

(ख) जब दोनों क्षेत्र एक ही कारपोरेशन के अधीन हैं, फिर दरों में विषमता के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस विषमता का सामाधान कब तक हो जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क)

उपभोक्ता श्रेणी	दिल्ली विद्युत सम्भरण उपक्रम	नरेला
१. घरों में प्रकाश के लिए बिजली तथा पंखे (Domestic Lighting and Fans)	१८ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट । जल्दी अदायगी के लिए इसमें से ५ प्रतिशत कटौती कर दी जाती है	६२ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट
२. घरेलू विद्युत (Domestic Power)	७ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट	३१ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट

(ख) यद्यपि नरेला दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्रोदेशिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में ही है, वहां पर विद्युत का उत्पादन, सम्भरण और वितरण एक प्राईवेट लाइसेंसदार नामत: राष्ट्रीय विद्युत सम्भरण तथा व्यापार निगम (प्राईवेट) लिमिटिड [National Electric Supply and Trading Corporation (Private) Ltd.] का उत्तरदायित्व है। दरों में अन्तर का कारण नरेला में विद्युत उत्पादन और सम्भरण की अधिक लागत हो है।

(ग) इस समय कोई भी तारीख नहीं बताई जा सकती।

नरेला (दिल्ली) की गलियों में बिजली

२४९५. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नरेला के दिल्ली नगर निगम के नागरिक नियंत्रण के अधीन आने के पहले भूतपूर्व अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समिति, नरेला द्वारा वहां सड़कों पर बिज्ली का प्रबन्ध था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि निगम द्वारा सड़कों से बिजली हटा ली गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के कारण क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग). सड़कों पर लगी बिजली का साजसामान हटाया नहीं गया, वल्कि मैर्सस नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई एंड ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड ने ७-९-१९६० से बिजली देना बन्द कर दिया क्योंकि भूतपूर्व अधि-सुचित क्षेत्र समिति नरेला के साथ उनके करार की मियाद इस तारीख को खत्म हो गई। देहली नगर निगम ने मैसर्स नैशनल इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई एंड ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को बिजली बांटने का जो लाइसेंस दिया था वह मन्सूख कर दिया और हिदायत की कि साजसामान निगम के देहली बिजली प्रदाय उपक्रम को हस्तांतरित कर दिया जाए। लेकिन कम्पनी ने अदालत से निषेधाज्ञा (इन्जेक्शन) हासिल कर ली जिससे निगम पर यह रोक लग गई कि वह साजसामान न ले। सरकार अभी इस मसले का अन्तिम हल नहीं निकाल पाई है। अभी काम चलाने के लिये, निगम द्वारा मिट्टी के तेल से जलने वाले ८० लालटेन दे दिए गये हैं।

टेलीफोन के कॉल का किराया

२४९६. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) (१) गाजियाबाद से दिल्ली और (२) नरेला से दिल्ली तक प्रत्येक सामान्य टेलीफोन काल का शुल्क क्या है ;

(ख) नरेला के लिये टेलीफोन काल की दरें ऊंची होने के कारण क्या हैं, विशेष रूप से जब कि गाजियाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश में है और नरेला दिल्ली में; और

(ग) इन दरों मे समता लाने के लिये क्या कार्यावाही करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) (१) स्थानीय टेलीफोन काल का शुल्क १२ न० पै०।

(२) तीन मिनट के सामान्य टेलीफोन काल के लिए ६० न० पै०।

(ख) दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान कर दी गई हैं कि उपभोक्ता दूसरे उपभोक्ता को डायल करके स्वयं टैलीफोन मिला सकता है और ऐसी कालों को ट्रंक टेलीफोन प्रचालकों द्वारा मिलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहती। नरेला की दूरी अधिक है और टेलीफोन कालों

को प्रचालकों द्वारा मिलाना पड़ता है । दूरी के आधार पर ६० न० पै० शुल्क लिया जाता है ।

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन की शुल्क दरों को फिर से निर्धारित किया जा रहा है ।

Sleeping Accommodation in Janata Express

2497. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government generally provided three-tier collapsible berths to give sleeping accommodation to passengers travelling 300 miles or above on all the railways;

(b) whether this facility has been provided in the Janata Express and the other Mails that carry passengers from Ahmedabad or Viramgam to Bombay, which is at a distance of more than 300 miles; and

(c) if not whether Government propose to provide such sleeping facilities to these passengers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bogus Railway Tickets

2498. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether bogus railway tickets have been found in large numbers with passengers in the country;

(b) the total number of tickets found during the last year and the total amount of fine collected on that account;

(c) whether some of those tickets were sold by the booking offices of the railways themselves; and

(d) the measures Government have taken to prevent the sale of bogus tickets from the Railway booking offices and elsewhere?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Only one case of bogus blank paper ticket was detected over the Eastern Railway during the last year. The case is under Police investigation.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise in respect of booking offices. Frequent announcements are made over the loudspeakers, where provided, requesting passengers not to purchase tickets from any other place except the Railway Booking Counters. Besides, Special Inspectors under the headquarters also move *incognito* and employ sources under them to unearth any illegal activities of undesirable elements.

Irrigation Schemes in Mysore State

2499. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any intensive survey has been made regarding the major and medium irrigation projects in Mysore State;

(b) if so, whether a statement together with benefits and approximate estimates of the above-said projects will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the amount spent on such projects in First and Second Five Year Plan periods and provision therefor in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not undertake any surveys of medium and major irrigation schemes unless requested by a State Government. The State Governments themselves undertake surveys and investigations of all major and medium irrigation projects taken up by them for execution.

However, a list of the 1st, the 2nd and the 3rd Plan projects showing their costs, benefits and provision for the 3rd Plan is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 80A].

(c) Rs. 68 crores were spent on major and medium irrigation projects in the 1st and the 2nd Plan periods. A sum of Rs. 40·45 crores has been provided for the 3rd Plan period.

Survey regarding Minor Irrigation Projects in Mysore

2500. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any intensive survey has been undertaken regarding the minor irrigation projects in Mysore State;

(b) if so, whether a statement together with benefits and approximate estimates of above-said projects will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the amount spent on such projects in First and Second Five Year Plan periods and provision therefor in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Power Plant at Singrauli in U.P.

2501. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was proposal to set up a thermal power plant consisting of five units of 50,000 kw each at Singrauli in U.P. in the Third Plan period;

(b) whether the Soviet Union had undertaken to provide equipment for this plant;

(c) whether the project is expected to be completed within the Third Plan period;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The project is not likely to be fully completed during the Third Plan period. It is likely to be completed by 1967.

(e) Every effort is being made in consultation with the suppliers, to expedite the delivery of the plant.

Western Jamuna Canal Scheme

2502. Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Western Jamuna Canal feeder scheme was finalized about two years back;

(b) what steps have been taken to implement and complete the scheme at the earliest;

(c) whether for Wadhera point line channel was to be constructed, with Rs. 40 lakhs contribution by Punjab and Rajasthan Governments and Rs. 18 lakhs by the Central Government;

(d) if so, whether the Rajasthan and the Central Governments have contributed their share or provided for this in the budget;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether it is a fact that other two wings of this scheme have been declared technically unsound?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The scheme has not yet been finalised.

(b) The question of implementation will arise only after the scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) to (e). No information is available.

(f) The scheme is still under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Floods in Najafgarh Area

2503. **Shri Gajraj Singh Rao:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any phased programme was approved for draining flood water from Najafgarh area;

(b) how much of this programme has been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons for non-implementation;

(d) what areas in Gurgaon District, Rohtak District and Delhi were flooded in the last rainy season in this area;

(e) how much was the total loss to people in this area and how much was spent on relief by Central Government in the last year;

(f) the steps Government have taken to avoid recurrence of floods in this area, during next rainy season; and

(g) whether in case of floods, non-implementation of phased programme would be responsible for losses to the people and to Government and what that amount is likely to be?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (g). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Power Supply in Bihar

2504. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Polish firm has agreed to supply two power generating plants to the Bihar Electricity Board;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) to what extent the power available for Bihar will fall short of requirements at the end of the Third Plan period, after commissioning of these plants and other additions to Bihar's power supply as envisaged under the present schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The generating plants would be supplied under the Indo-Polish Credit Agreement.

(c) About 21 MW, which will be in the North Bihar region.

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

2505. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints regarding money transactions at the depots of the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme are increasing;

(b) whether it is a fact that small change is scarce, persons surrendering the cards are not refunded the money expeditiously, renewal of cards takes lot of time and persons cannot draw their quota of milk during that period;

(c) what happens to the milk which is paid for but not delivered; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). The Hon. Member is presumably referring to refunds due from the Delhi Milk Scheme to consumers for non-drawal of supplies. Complaints about delay in payment or non-payment of such dues are no doubt being received and on investigations, it has been found that in most of the cases, the consumer has not followed the prescribed procedure for obtaining refunds. Small change has never been in short supply.

As regards renewal of cards milk card holders are required to register their cards for renewal in advance between the 2nd and the 9th of each month and cards are renewed from the third to the 10th for supply of milk from the 13th of the month to the 12th of the following month. Hence the question of inability to draw milk during the period of renewal does not arise. Milk remaining unsold at the end of the day is brought back to the Central Dairy where it is used for manufacturing milk products.

Delhi Water Supply

2506. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have agreed to release 200 cusecs of water in the Jamuna river from the Munak escape to keep up Delhi's drinking water supply; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have agreed to release restricted water supplies to Delhi for drinking purposes during the summer months as an interim arrangement, from the Western Yamuna Canal as in previous years, i.e. as soon as the discharge in the Yamuna falls below 200 cusecs, the Punjab authorities are requested by the Corporation to release water through Munak or Indri Escape. This arrangement will hold good till the completion of the Western Yamuna Canal Feeder Project. For this, payment of water rate of Rs. 2.20 nP per 6,000 cft. will be made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the Government of Punjab.

Spurious Drugs

2507. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether she is aware of the large scale manufacture and sale of misbranded and spurious drugs in the country;

(b) whether she will consider the desirability of tracing the offending product to the ultimate source; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to amend the Drugs Act?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government is not aware of any large-scale manufacture and sale of misbranded and spurious drugs in the country. Cases of manufacture of spurious drugs are, however, brought to the notice of Government from time to time and action against the parties engaged in such activities is taken by the State Drug Control authorities under the provisions of the Drugs Act. In cases where the manufacture of spurious drugs is reported to be carried out in a State other than the State in which the drug is sold, the Drug Control authority in the State in which the drug is believed to be manufactured is apprised of the facts and advised to take necessary action.

(c) The Drugs Act, contains provisions for counteracting the activities of drug-fakers and those engaged in the manufacture of misbranded drugs. In view of these provisions, no further amendment to the Drugs Act is proposed to be made for counteracting the illegal activities. A bill for bringing cosmetics within the purview of the Drugs Act has been passed by the Rajya Sabha and will be placed at the appropriate time before the Lok Sabha for consideration.

Food Testing Laboratory in Delhi

2508. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a laboratory for testing the food stuffs is being set up in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to check the food adulteration in the country?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) In the Third Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been made for the establishment of a State Health Laboratory in Delhi. The Government have made available to the Delhi Municipal Corporation a plot measuring 2.39 acres at the junction of Rajpur Road and Alipur Road for the construction of the laboratory.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,84,700 has been prepared for the construction of a three storeyed laboratory building.

(c) Yes. Rules have been made by the Central Government and the State Governments under sections 23 and 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and necessary action is taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

Public Health Laboratories have been established in the various States with Central assistance during the Second Five Year Plan. One of the functions of these laboratories is the examination of food samples drawn under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Steps have also been taken to produce publicity material viz. a film on prevention of food adulteration and a pamphlet for the health education of the masses.

It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to prevent the adulteration of food stuffs. In this connection, a Sub-Committee set up by the Planning Commission has made some recommendations for amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. These recommendations of the Sub-Committee are under examination.

दिल्ली में दूध में मिलावट

२५०९. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जो बाहर से दूध बेचने वाले आते हैं वे जब मिलावट के अपराध में पकड़े जाते हैं तो अपना गलत नाम और पता बता देते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार जो बाहर से दुध बेचने आते हैं उनको किसी किस्म का परिचय पत्र लेने पर ही बेचने का अधिकार देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० द० स० राजू) : (क) बिना लाइसेंस के दुध बेचने वालों से जब दुध के नमूने लिये जाते हैं वे कभी-कभी अपना गलत नाम व पता बतला देते हैं ।

(ख) खाद्य उपमिश्रण निवारण नियम १९५५ के नियम ५०(१३) के अनुसार घूमने वाले मेण्डर की बांह पर, जिसे इन नियमों के अधिन लाइसेंन्स दिया गया हो । एक धातू का बैज बन्धा हुआ होना चाहिए जिस पर उसका लाइसेन्स नम्बर, उन वस्तुओं के नाम जिन्हें बेचने का उसे लाइसेन्स दिया गया है, उसका नाम तथा पता एवं उसके मालिक (यदि कोई हो तो) का नाम तथा पता जिसके लिये वह काम कर रहा हो अंकित होना चाहिये । यदि राज्य सरकार अथवा स्थानिक आर्थटी द्वारा अपेक्षित हो तो धातु के बैज के अतिरिक्त मेण्डर के पास उसकी फोटो तथा लाइसेन्स नम्बर सहित एक परिचय-पत्र होना चाहियें । उपर्युक्त नियमों के अधिन इस परिचय पत्र को प्रति वर्ष बदलना चाहिये ।

Class II Officers in Railways

2510. Shri Ram Sewak: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class II officers in the Indian Railways and the number of Scheduled Castes among them; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to fill the quota of twelve and a half per cent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a)

Total number	Scheduled Castes
1687	27

(b) The quota is 12½% of vacancies which arose after 4.1.57. This works out to 164 whereas only 27 could be actually promoted because of inadequate number of experienced Scheduled Caste employees within the field of selection. While the quota can be completed only when the Scheduled Castes employees gain adequate experience, certain steps such as holding of special selection boards are taken to expedite the process. Scheduled Castes candidates are judged by selection boards in a sympathetic manner and those who do not come fully upto the mark are given additional training to bring them up to the standard of others.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Audit Report (Civil), 1962 under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-167/62].

(ii) Appropriation Accounts (Civil); 1960-61. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-168/62].

12.02½ hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: DISTURBANCES IN EAST PAKISTAN AND SUBSEQUENT MIGRATIONS

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House will recall that on 12th May I had spoken, at some length, on the unfortunate, disturbances in Malda, in April, in which fourteen people lost their lives, nine on Holi day this was in March—and five more between 16th and 20th April. There was no trouble whatsoever in Murshidabad district. The grossly exaggerated reports in Pakistan newspapers and some very objectionable statements by high ranking officials in Pakistan, it will be recalled, then led to the very serious disturbances in Dacca, Rajshahi and in several other districts in East Pakistan. We had protested about all this to Pakistan and pressed the Government of Pakistan to take active and immediate steps for the restoration of law and order, the restoration of confidence among the minorities and rehabilitation of those who had suffered in these riots in East Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan has now replied to our note of protest of 12th May. The Pakistan reply suggests that communal riots never start in Pakistan and whenever there are communal incidents in that country, they take place only as a reaction to the communal troubles in India. The Pakistan reply however, admits that the trouble in East Pakistan was serious. They have said nothing about the particular incidents in Darsa and other places, to which we had drawn their attention; but they have given a detailed account of the steps taken to restore confidence in the disturbed areas. The House will permit me to read out a part of the Pakistan Government's reply:

> "The latest reports from the district of Rajshahi, as indeed from some other areas, where tension was high owing to the atrocities committed on Muslims across the border, show that the situation is now completely normal throughout East Pakistan and has been so for nearly four weeks. As a matter of fact, troops as well as strrong contingents of the East Pakistan Rifles that were posted to the affected areas, are being withdrawn gradually at present. As many as 1908 arrests have been made in the areas where the disturbances took place. Police investigation is being vigorously pursued in order to deal effectively with those responsible for the unfortunate disturbances. Already a large

number of persons have been charge-sheeted and further charge-sheets are being filed every day. The local authorities and the Muslims of the affected areas are reconstructing the dwellings of the members of the minority community which were burnt or otherwise damaged. In Rajshani district, 90 per cent of such dwellings have reconstructed and more than 50 per cent of the looted properties has also been restored to the respective owners. Instances have not been lacking where Muslims in many places, at great personal risk, provided protection to the Hindu reighbours in distress."

It is clear from all this that there was very seriosu trouble in East Pakistan. They had to use troops and also strong contingents of East Pakistan Rifles to control the situation. We feared at one time, with ample legitimacy, that there would be substantial migration of the minority community from East Pakistan into India. In the first three weeks of May our Rajshahi office (Assistant High Commission) had interviewed over 4,000 intending migrants Subsequent reports show that these people had been persuaded, not by us but by Pakistan authorities, to go back to their villages. Our latest reports from Dacca show that, so far, less than 2,000 requests for migration have been received by our Deputy High Commisioner. (Migration Certificates are issued only by our Deputy High Commision at Dacca). He has authority to render them such assistance as may be necessary. But I want the House to understand in all this that there has been no substantial migration from east to west. Our enquiries reveal that about 200 persons belonging to the minority community in Pakistan had come across immediately after the first disturbances in Rajashahi district. Thereafter in May, a little over 600 persons have arrived in West Bengal, about 400 of whom hold Migration Certificates issued to them before the disturbances. The statistics of travelling between East Pakistan and West Bengal actually show that there is reasonable normalcy in the traffic. In the month of April, for instance, 11,664 Hindus had come to West Bengal and 13,015 had left West Bengal for Pakistan. 14,776 Muslims had come into West Bengal in April and 14,264 (i.e. some 500 less) went from West Bengal to East Pakistan, despite the grossly exaggerated report in the Pakistan Press of the massacres in Malda and the migration of refugees. I do not have with me the full figures for the month of May, but in the first half of May the Hindu arrivals are not high, being 6,464 (which twice over, would be 12,928), though the departure of Hindus is less—2,676 for half the month. The Muslim figures for the first half of May are even more significant. 6,487 Muslims have left West Bengal for East Pakistan in the first half of May; but no less than 5,435 Muslims have come to West Bengal from East Pakistan in the same fortnight. It is perfectly obvious that if Pakistan newspaper reports had any truth in them, over 5,000 Muslims would not be crossing over—as they always do—from East Pakistan into India in the fortnight immediately following the so-called murders in Malda and Murshidabad.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, may I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our High Commssion in East Pakistan deliberately slowed down the process of offering facilities to those members of the minority community in Pakistan who wanted to migrate to this country, on the plea that there were no officials working there to cope with this problem? On the other hand, Sir, my information is that Government did it deliberately with a view to check migration as Government feared that this might be an inducement to other

[Shri Hem Berua]

members of the minority community in East Pakistan to migrate to this country. If so, why should people be allowed to suffer or face slow death on a big scale like this?

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Let us first hear the answer.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our high Commission in Dacca have issued migration certificates only after due enquiry. They did not offer facilities, or deny them, to anybody. Anyhow, that is a matter to be considered by the authorities in India later. To begin with, it appears that a large number of people came and asked for migration certificates of which some are pending cases. Then, quite a large number went back to their villages, apparently induced by the Pakistan authorities to do so. Whatever the reason may be, the Pakistan authorities took certain steps. As has been stated, after this trouble in Rajshahi Dacca etc. Pakistan authoritits took some effective military steps to put an end to it and endeavoured to rehabilitate the people who have suffered by building their houses etc. Now, whether that was the reason or not, I do not know, but many pepole went back to their villages and actually did not come. The people who have come here are 400 people who have got their migration certificates before the trouble started there. So, that has nothing to with the trouble; they came just a little bofore. Sometime afterwards, about 200 people, I think—I am speaking from memory—came without any certificates because people could cross over. So, I do not think it would right to say that the people there are stopped from coming by the Indian High Commission. It is true that we have not encouraged them to come by telling them of all the benefits they would derive by coming—I think that is wrong policy anyhow—but they have come, whether with migration certificates or not. Personallly speaking, I am really rather surprised to find that in spite of all these troubles, the actual migration from India to Pakistan and Pakistan to India has been remarkably little and not much above the normal traffic. There are plenty of people coming from one place to another between East Pakistan and West Bengal.

Shri Badrudduja: May I know if on the 22nd of March 1962 six Muslims were burnt to death at Malda, three beaten to death and one girl of eight raped and, later on, on the 16th of April, several other persons were beaten to death. This had a demoralising effect upon the entire population of the district resulting in the exodus of Muslims from the town of Malda?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member refers to some people being burnt to death. This tragic incident occurred because a burning roof fell on them, which is really unfortunate. They were not actually deliberately burnt to death, but in a burning house the roof fell on them. This, no doubt, must have had some effect on the people, but what I am pointing out is that the effect was not such as to make many people to go away. I have given the full figures of migrations on both sides.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a regular discussion. Shrimati Renuka Ray.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): In view of the last question just now put by an hon. Member, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that out of the persons who are killed in Malda there are not only Muslims but also Hindus and the number of the latter is roughly five. Is it not a fact that the figures given by the Prime Minister are only of the Muslims alone?

Shri Badrudduja: May I know..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Shrimati Renuka Ray says that in the number of persons killed in Malda there were Hindus also and that they were not all Muslims.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; as far as I know, 14 persons who lost their lives in Malda were Muslims of which nine lost it on the Holi day, that is, on the 22nd March, and five more on the 16th to the 20th April. The nine persons included five or six who got burnt by the roof falling on them and killed by that. I do not think in this number there is any Hindu.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): May I ask....

Mr. Speaker: No regular discussion can take place.

An Hon. Member: But questions can be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Two or three quesquestions are sufficient.

12.16 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, together with the cut motions moved thereon.

The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate and for the kind observations that they have made about me and the work done by me in the Ministry of Rehabilitation. During the course of the debate a number of suggestions have been made. Some of them are of a constructive nature and I propose to have each suggestion fully examined.

My two valued colleagues, Shri Purnendu Naskar and Shri Jaganatha Rao intervened in the debate and covered a number of those points. It is quite likely that some may still remain over and during the time that is at my disposal I may not be able to dispose of all of them.

Some hon. Members made rather uncharitable observations about the Ministry of Rehabilitation. One of them went to the length of remarking that the Ministry had been truncated. Some one else went to the length of saying that it had been downgraded. If I remember correctly, the hon. Member opposite even accused the Government of shirking responsibility or of refusing to accept responsibility.

With a view to fully appreciate the problem we have to go back to the unfortunate year 1947—fortunate in one way in that our country became free and unufortunate in the sense that about 10 million people from Pakistan, both East and West, had to leave their hearth and home and come for shelter, relief and rehabilitation to India. I do not think any country in the world has been faced with such a gigantic problem. I also make bold to say that there is no country in the world which having been faced with refugee problem, though of a much smaller dimension, had to meet

---

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

all the expenses from its Central or General Revenues and the taxpayer of the country had to pay for that. This country has spent nearly Rs. 400 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons and every penny of it has been found from the General Revenues.

In those unfortunate days when this mass of suffering humanity was coming across the border the Ministry of Rehabilitation was set up. It was set up with a view to meet an emergency. Again, though there are permanent ministries of the Government of India at the Centre which deal with the subjects, like, housing, agriculture, training, medical relief, education etc., a special Ministry was set up in which all these functions of the various permanent ministries of the Government of India were centralised so that the work of rehabilitation could be carried on with human sympathy and expedition. That was in the year 1947-48. Since then, I have just now stated, 14 years have elapsed.

In the case of the Western region, the relief aspect was completed within a year or two of partition because there was mass exodus. There was more or less an exchange of population. You might as well say there was a two-way traffic.

Then we went on to rehabilitation, and from rehabilitation we ultimately went to the compensation scheme which has also been completed. So the work in the Western Region has shrunk and dwindled practically to an extent that it is now only a small bit of the problem and there is hardly any work left in regard to the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan.

The position in the Eastern Region, I admit, is not the same. There, migration has taken place in spurts. The first spurt came in 1946-47. Then came the second spurt in 1950 which brought the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. And the third spurt was in 1955-56. And during all this period nearly 42 lakhs displaced persons have come from East Pakistan.

We are a secular State; we are proud of the fact that we work on a system or a basis where a member of the minority community is considered to be a national of this country and enjoys the same status as any member of the majority community. That is our ideology, that is our programme, that is our heritage, that is our tradition, that is what we have inherited from Bapu.

But the result was that while under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, so far as those who had gone away to Pakistan from West Bengal, Assam or Tripura were concerned, we invited them and they came back, and not only did we restore to them their houses and their property but we gave them also large grants with a view to see that they are rehabilitated, the result, however, on the other side was quite different. While not many Hindus went back from India to Pakistan, but on top of it, as I have stated just now, at the time of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact we had nearly 25 lakhs Hindus with us, and during the period 1950 to 1957 another 17 lakhs came, making a total of over 42 lakhs. That was the position.

Bengal was saturated, truncated. Two-thirds of Bengal went to East Pakistan, one-third remained with us. Though the lands remained in East Pakistan, a big population came on this side. And the result was that there have been serious difficulties in the matter of rehabilitation. We have not got any evacuee property law there. We have no evacuee property. And as such, we had to start everything from a scratch and build it up in a State which, as I pointed out, was saturated and where the density of population, I believe, is the highest, and unemployment the acutest.

So, the results there have not been so appreciable, or we have not been able to achieve the same amount of success as we have had in the Western Region.

It was with this end in view that we opened a big project called the Dandakaranya project. A large number of our friends from the camps are going to Dandakaranya, and I am hoping that a still larger number would go, so that they can be rehabilitated. About six months ago we had an appreciation of the residuary problem in the Eastern Region. I discussed the problem myself with the State Government of Orissa, the State Government of Assam, the Administration of Tripura and the State Government of West Bengal. We found that whereas by far in Assam, Tripura, Bihar and Orissa, the problem had largely been resolved, still something—or you might even call a substantial portion—remained to be done in West Bengal. But, the work had shrunk to an extent where it did not require the whole time attention either of a Minister or a Secretary or a full fledged Ministry. I am only repeating when I say that in the beginning, we had to deal with relief. We are no longer dealing with relief now. All the camps in West Bengal or in the eastern region where as many as 10 lakhs of persons went into the camps—every single camp in the eastern region has been closed. We have spent nearly Rs. 55 to 60 crores on giving relief to these persons. There are no camps now. Similarly, as regards the Bainanama scheme, though my friends opposite may disagree with me, I have not got one single bainanama application pending in the Theatre Road Branch of my Ministry. All the applications received—the doors were open till 1959—thousands of applications were received and disposed of. The work had shrunk. With that in view, we decided, that, instead of having a full-fledged Ministry, to a new Ministry which the Prime Minister may deem advisable, the work of this Ministry should be attached. So, it has been decided that the new Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply will have two departments: (i) Department of Rehabilitation and (ii) the department of Works, Housing and Supply. With a view to inform the House that it is the intention of the Government—and it has been throughout the intention of the Government—that the work that was being done should be carried on, the continuity should be maintained and what remains to be done in the eastern region should be completed, I, on the 26th March, 1962, that is, nearly two or three weeks before the new Ministry was formed, wrote a letter to Dr. B. C. Roy, on behalf of the Government of India. With your permission, I would like to read this letter.

> "For some time past, we in the Government of India have been feeling that the residuary work in the Ministry of Rehabilitation was not sufficient to justify the continuance of a full-fledged independent Ministry to do the work. As you know, the work relating to the rehabilitation of displaced persons in the western sector has for all practical purposes been completed. So far as the eastern sector is concerned, there has been very considerable progress. The camps in the eastern sector have all been closed and there is an overall agreement between us and the States in the eastern sector regarding the nature and extent of the residuary work remaining to be done. No doubt, this work will take two to three years to be completed, but it would be of a nature not requiring many complicated decisions on matters of policy. Dandakaranya also is now functioning smoothly and the Authority has been clothed with wide power.
>
> All these factors were recently examined by the Cabinet and it has been decided that in the new Government at the Centre, the Ministry of Rehabilitation should

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

> cases to exist as a separate entity. This, however,—I am repeating—does not mean that the Ministry will be dismembered and its work distributed to other Ministries of the Government of India. What has been decided is that the work relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation will as a piece be transferred to a permanent Ministry of the Government of India.
>
> My object in writing to you in such detail is to assure you that there would be no interruption in the continuity of the work of the Ministry and we are anxious that the continuity of policy and direction in regard to the completion of residuary work of the Ministry should be maintained."

That should remove all doubts in the matter. There is a commitment on behalf of the Government of India. That decision was taken by the Cabinet and as the Minister in charge of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, I conveyed that decision to Dr. B. C. Roy.

In a lighter vein, I may say that rehabilitation, since the Partition, since I came to India, has been my first love. Though I am growing old, I am still trying to tell you that it shall remain my first love and I shall try to go on looking after this work, whatever the work is, subject of course, to the confidence of the Prime Minister, the work that is entrusted to me. On that score, I wish to assure all my griends in West Bengal that the continuity of the work and policy and direction shall be maintained.

Another remark that was made by Shri Bhattacharya. I am sorry he has left the House. He accused me of something . . .

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (Raiganj): May I submit. I am here?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The other Bhattacharya. He accused me of something which really hurt me. He told me that we had been partial in the matter of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. He implied that as I came from West Pakistan, I was a refugee from Peshawar or West Pakistan, we had given greater attention to rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan. This, I beg to submit, is entirely untrue and unfounded. And for making an assertion of that nature, I do not want to say anything which is not borne out by facts. Here is the summary of the report of the activities of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, (Department of Rehabilitation) for the year 1961-62. It shows on the last page that up to the end March, 1962, we have spent Rs. 192·44 crores on the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan, and Rs. 185·64 crores on the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan, making a total of Rs. 378·08 crores.

The budget provision for the year 1962-63 is also given on the same page. It is Rs. 2·56 crores for those from West Pakistan and Rs. 1163 crores for those from East Pakistan, making a total of Rs. 195 crores in the first case, and Rs. 197·27 crores in the case of the displaced persons from East Pakistan.

Another important matter and a fact which must not be lost sight of is that the number of displaced persons who have come from East Pakistan is about 42 lakhs while that of the displaced persons who have come from West Pakistan is about 48 lakhs. On a per capita basis, it comes to Rs. 411 per capita in the case of the displaced persons from West Pakistan, and Rs. 479 in the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan. These are figures which cannot be challenged. These are authenticated records, and these records are avilable to every Member of Parliament. We are not sorry for the fact that we have spent more for the displaced persons from East Pakistan. The intention of the Government and its policy has been to take each case, consider it on merits and see that the person concerned is properly rehabilitated. We have looked at the displaced person as a displaced person. We have not looked at them from a narrow angle as to whether they have come from the east or the west, whether they belong to one part of the community or another.

I do concede and I do admit that compensation has not been paid to the displaced persons from East Pakistan. But, for that too, I feel that I must make a reference to the pact between the two Prime Ministers of India, which was arrived at in the year 1950, called the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. Class V of that Pact says:

> "Rights of ownership in or occupncy of the immovable property of a migrant shall not be disturbed.".

Further, clause VI says:

> "That in the case of a migrant who decides not to return, ownership of all his immovable property shall continue to vest in him and he shall have unrestricted right to dispose of it by sale, by exchange with an evacuee in the other country, or otherwise".

So, it is a clear provision in the Nehru-Liaquat Pact that those who stay back in East Pakistan have got the absolute right to hold on to their property, while in the case of those who came from west, it was a mass exodus. Muslims went from here, and Hindus came from the entire West Pakistan, or we may call it the Punpab, Rajasthan N.W.F. Province Sind, Khairpur, Bhawalpur and all those places. They were completely denuded of the Hindu population, and as such, the evacuee property law was promulgated.

But, in the eastern region, the position is entirely the reverse. We still have there a large number of Hindus you may call them Pakistani nationals; but the fact remains that there are about a crore of them in East Pakistan today. The number previously was about 80 to 90 lakhs. With the growth of population, it might be more now. As my hon. friend Shri P. S. Naskar remarked the other day, there is no birth-control there, and as such, the population there may be about a crore.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The figure was 110 lakhs according to the 1961 census.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I thank my hon. friend for this information. I crore and 10 lakhs are there. They are holding on to their property. Their property cannot be declared evacuee. My hon. friend, Shri A. C. Guha, will bear me out—I am grateful for all the co-operation that he has given during all these years—that there is a splitting up of the families. Some members of families are still there who are holding on to their property in East Pakistan while some are in India and have taken rehabilitation benefits here. So there can be no question of the promulgation of an evacuee property ordinance under which the properties of people —Shri Badrudduja may be one of them—if they were evacuee property could be taken over. If there was such a law, perhaps his property in Malda would have been declared evacuee property.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: He has no property in Malda.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He may have no property in Malda. But I know for a fact that a former Chief Minister of Bengal who died in Dacca not long ago owned property in India. I know that some of the big tea magnates own property in India. They are living in Pakistan and they are not very good friends of our country. We have not declared their property evacuee.

So the fact remains that the conditions are different. In the one case there was a wholesale exodus. Evacuee property law was promulgated

[Shri Mehr Chand **Khanna**]

and as such, we took over the evacuee property that came into our possession. Compensation was given. That is not the position in this case.

An hon. Member sitting opposite accused me, I must say his remarks were very very uncharitable, I do not want to say; I do not know whether it is parliamentary or not, but it looks as if it is a case of everything looking yellow to a jaundiced eye. Referring to the residuary problems of non-camp DPs and remission of loans, he event went to the length of saying that we had totally ignored the non-camp DPs and had not looked after them; and as for camp DPs. because we wanted to save money, we wanted to stop doles, we looked after their rehabilitation, while the others were ignored. Being new, possibly he is not fully conversant with the Annual Reports of this Ministry. Here is the Annual Report for 1960-61 which says on page 15:

> "Of the 22:75 lakh displaced persons who have received rehabilitation assistance so far, 6·60 lakhs were from camps and the remaining 16:15 lakhs from outside camps. Out of Rs. 77·35 crores spent on their rehabilitation, about Rs. 20·83 crores relate to expenditure on camp inmates and the remaining Rs. 56·52 crores to expenditure on displaced persons outside camps".

The proportion is quite correct, 3 to 1. 10·25 lakh displaced persons out of 42 lakhs who came from Pakistan went into camps. Similarly in this Report, it is reflected that on rehabilitation we have not favoured a person living in camp as a favoured child and a person in the non-camp category as a step-child. That has never been the policy of the Government of India. Whatever money has been spent on relief, has nothing to do with rehabilitation. Loans are loans, and when we give relief, it is totally relief. I might tell my hon. friend that in the eastern region, losses on the loans that are given are one hundred per cent the losses of the Government of India. Relief expenditure, one hundred per cent, is borne by the Government of India. All the relief expenditure in the districts and in the various camps is also borne by the Government of India. So if I wanted, I could have stopped these doles. But we have never done that. If I had received co-operation from some of my friends and this problem had not been converted into a political problem—this is unfortunate.—perhaps much better results could have been achieved. The only exception or solitary instance in the Government of India which you can find where the headquarters of a Minister at the Centre was not at Delhi but outside was that of myself. I went to Calcutta, and stayed there for senven years, so that I could be useful to my unfortunate brethren, and I am happy to say that I have received full co-operation from all responsible quarters, and as my friend Shri Naskar mentioned the other day, even the results of the present election have clearly indicated that the refugees can no longer be treated as pawns in a political game, that they will be going to Dandakaranya and they will be rehabilitated.

One or two more observations, and Ministry It has been suggested that the loans should be remitted. My hon. friend Shri Guha was the first to write to me. Then came Shri Chatterjee and then others. At the same time, a demand has been made upon me that the residuary problem in West Bengal should be resolved. And a third request is that the non-camp displaced persons should be taken to Dandakaranya. I want the House to appreciate all these three things. I admit and concede that there is a section of the refugee population in West Bengal which has not been fully rehabilitated. It is partially rehabilitated. If a man is partially rehabilitated, I accept it as part of my obligation and duty as Minister of the Government of India that I have to see that he is rehabilitated. Now I want to be told whether he is to be rehabili- in Dandakaranya or in West Bengal. Money as I said just now, is found by the Government of India. The entire administrative expenses are also borne by us. It is not material to me whether a refugee from East Pakistan is rehabilitated within West Bengal itself or in Dandakaranya, because the money shall be found by me, but the same person cannot be rehabilated in both the places. There is a residuary problem, and it has been assessed in terms of money. The money is there. I want to be told whether the partially rehabilitated persons would like to be rehabilitated in West Bengal itself or they would like to be rehabilitated in Dandakaranya. And what I have been able to gather all these years is this. Even those displaced persons who were in camps, who had been totally fed by the Government of India on doles, refused to go to Dandakaranya. Only 5,000 familes of all the lakhs of persons who were in camps have gone to Dandakaranya with all the persuasion and pressure. Therefore, my feeling is that not many displaced persons who are partially rehabilitated would like to go to Dandakaranya. They would like to be rehabilitated in West Bengal itself. They have taken roots there partly; that is conceded and admitted. Now, a man would not like after ten or twelve years to be completely uprooted, leave West Bengal, ond go to Dandakanarya. At least, that is my experience, but if there are some who are partially rehabilitated, who are prepared to surrender all the rehabilitation rights that they have acquired up till now and want to go to Dandakaranya, we can consider their cases. But one thing has to be remembered, that Dandakaranya is an entirely agricultural colony. We are only reclaiming land and settling people on land. Now if I am told that the urban part of the partially rehabilitated persons should be taken to Dandakaranya, there is no scope for their rehabilitation.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Seyampore): May I ask a question?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You can ask everything when I have finished. I never interrupted him. I will answer all his questions later. I am not giving way.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister finish his speech. He is not yielding. The hon. Member can wait.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: But as soon as he finishes, he goes away.

Mr. Speaker: I am here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As I remarked, I never shirked responsibility in Calcutta and lived there for seven years; in spite of the procession, funeral and otherwise that were taken out, I stuck to my post, and I am not going to leave this post. I shall not leave any relevant question that is asked unanswered. I shall answer that.

I come to this contradiction in terms. Remit all the loans. The same person should be rehabilitated in Dandakaranya. Give us money to rehabilitate that person in West Bengal because he is partially rehabiiltated. Also remit his loans.

If I have to remit the loans of all those persons who have been given loans—they run into many crores—I can consider that aspect of the matter. But, having converted the loan into a grant, it must be clearly understood that there can be no further loans. Seventy or eighty crores of rupees have been given as loans up till now. If the demand is that these loans should be converted into grants, it should be clearly understood that no further loans will be advanced because every penny that I give today as a loan will have to be converted

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

into a grant. That is a categorical statement I wish to make.

I concede that there is the problem of the partially rehabilitated in West Bengal. I also concede that they should be rehabilitated. But I cannot accept this position that they should be rehabilitated both in West Bengal, as part of the residuary problem, and should also be taken to Dandakaranya and given fresh loans land, etc. and also that the loans that have been given up till now should be remitted.

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): What about the loans in Tripura and Assam?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The trouble about my hon. friend is that he does not know that I am not dealing with Tripura any longer. It is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs. As regards Assam, if he would only confine his remarks to Bengal and not create trouble for me here I would be further grateful. I am looking after the Bengalis in Assam. They like me and they are grateful to me. The only thing I want from him and his party men is to leave Assam Bengalis to me and deal with Bengal Bengalis who are living in West Bengal.

A number of Members have made very moving references, to our unfortunate brothers who have stayed behind in East Pakistan and their number is very large. There, I find there is a common ground on this side of the House and on the other side. Where human suffering is concerned, as my friend, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya said, we have no barriers. We are a Government and we want to deal with this human problem in a humane manner. And, if this Government can find Rs. 400 crores up till now for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, there can be no question of not considering the cases of those unfortunate people who may have to come on this side of the border.

But, certain facts have to be taken into consideration. As I said not long ago, on account of the Nehru-Liaqat Pact, while all our Mulsim friends came back, the Hindus did not go back to East Pakistan. And on top of it, another 17 lakhs came, making a total of 42 lakhs. When this problem became very acute and during the two preceding years before this decision in 1957 was taken, as many as 6 lakh displaced persons came out of East Pakistan, in the years 1955 and 1956. I myself went there. I talked to my old friends and all of them, but with hardly any success.

Then we held a Conference in Darjeeling; and the date of the conference is 31st October, 1957. To that conference all the affected States were invited—Assam, Tripura, Bihar, U.P. Bombay etc. and also the State of West Bengal. And the State of West Bengal was represented by three Ministers, Shri P. C. Sen, Shri T. K. Ghosh and Smt. P. Mukerjee. In that conference we very carefully examined all aspects of this vexed problem. This decision is given in the report of this Ministry for the year 1957-58 and with your permission, Sir, I would just like to read it. It is on page 6.

> "*Future Migrants*: Taking into conconsideration the size of the remaining problem of the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan who had already migrated, and the limited resources, population congrestion and the prevailing unemployment in the States, the Ministers assembled at the Darjeeling Conference were led to examine the policy that should be adopted in regard to the future migrants from East Pakistan. It was unanimously felt that the existing resources of the country would have to be stretched to the utmost before the displaced persons already in India could be effectively rehabilitated. It was therefore, in the interest

> of the existing displaced persons themselves that the available resources were directed solely towards providing rehabilitation assistance to them. To achieve this objective, it was considered necessary that the present size of the problem should not be allowed to grow indefinitely, and that a date line should be fixed after which the fresh migrants should not be entitled to receive relief or rehabilitation assistance."

I had just stated that during the said two years as many as six lakh. Hindus were thrown out of East Pakistan and came to West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. We felt that a deadline should be fixed after which a fresh migrant cannot be entitled to receive relief or rehabilitation assistance. That has been our policy till now.

Unforauntely for us certain disturbing develpments have taken place during the last one or two months and the Prime Minister has made a detailed statement about them in the House this morning. I do not wish to cover that ground again. I do feel sad and unhappy. If Pakistan were only to take a leaf out of this book of India, their atitude towards minorities would be quite different. You will forgive me if I digress a little. I am saying that because I want my words to reach Pakistan. What have we done here? In the year 1954, we took a decision unilaterally that the evacuee property law should be abrogated and after the 7th of April 1955, no new person or property about which a case was not then pending in a judicial court could be declared as an evacuee or evacuee property. We took that decision unilaterally. We had left property worth Rs. 500 crores there. The evacuee property here is not worth more than Rs. 100 crores. Our outlook and attitude is not money as in Pakistan; it has always been human consideration. We did it unilaterally. I may be wrong but though not many Hindus are left there, the evacuee property law has not been abrogated in Pakistan.

Yesterday a new friend coming from Rajasthan, independent feels sore for the Meos; he has got every liberty to do so. He thinks of; Maulana Hifzur Rahman, not being present in the House.

Let me tell him that it is we and this Government who invited the Muslims from Uttar Pradesh who had gone away to Pakistan and restored them their property. In case of Meos I can make bold to say without any fear of contradiction that 25000 families of Meos were restored their property which had been declared as evacuee property. You talk of a few thousand acres here and there but you know that an Act was passed in this very House and under section 20A, there is a clear provision, and there are three courses open to me. If I can restore his original holding, I shall do that. If I am not in a position to restore the original holding to the evacuee under the general notification or under section 16, if I fail to do that or if I am not in a position to do so, then I can do it in one of the two ways: one way is to give him alternative holding and the other way is to give him cash; or to give him both. We have given land to 25,000 families may be lakhs of acres. Does the hon. Member mean to tell me that this Government would cringe for or grudge a few thousand acres? No; we shall never do that, I can still assure the hon. Member that if there are certain cases where orders have been passed and measures have not yet been taken by the Government of Rajasthan, let him bring to my notice those cases—I am prepared to look into each case.

Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar): Certainly, I shall bring them to your notice.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let him be patient. He is a new Member; I know perfectly well. I have given him full indulgence. I am quoting the

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

figures and am making a statement as a responsible Minister. Tell me what is wrong. I am prepared to look into it. I have restored the property under Section 16 in 4,000 cases, worth nearly Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores. I have restored property to the Mussalmans, worth Rs. 10 crores. My attitude in life is, if I want money, if I want resources, I will go to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru for that. If he can give me Rs. 400 crores, he can give me also a few more crores. I am not going to disrupt any national of mine for the sake of implementing or augmenting the pool. I shall never do that. That pool belongs to the Government of India. It is a centralised pool. It is not a pool which I have brought from Peshawar! That compensation has to be paid, and the money has to be found by the Government of India. We are a secular State. It is not for me to say further. Perhaps, hon. Members from Rajasthan and other places are imbued with a certain policy or ideas. I have no grouse against them. If the secular aspect of this Constittuion can be proved, it can be proved by the acts of this Ministry and if we had followed or walked in the footsteps of Pakistan the story in India would have been quite different. We do not walk in their footsteps. We shall follow the father of the nation—Gandhiji—and work along the lines that he laid. We may have failed, but please do not judge us by our mistakes. Judge us by the actions and the *bona fide* acts that this Ministry have done.

Shri K. R. Gupta *rose*—

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Do not get impatient. You telephoned this morning, but I had no time. I shall see you later.

Shri K. R. Gupta: What about non-claimant displaced persons and the Pattadars?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let him be patient. He has come here for the first time. I have nothing to hide. The record of this Government *vis a vis* rehabilitation is something which any man can be proud of, and if any proof was needed for it, I may say that I fought the elections on the issue of rehabilitaion and I won with a thumping majority.

Now, I turn to the question regarding East Pakistan. This morning, I received a letter from Dr. B. C. Roy. He sent me a letter. I read it and I have shown it to the Prime Minister too. He also feels that something has got to be done for these unfortunate persons who are coming out of East Pakistan. I wish to make clear one or two points in this connection. We have every sympathy for them. As long as I hold charge of this Ministry, I shall do my utmost to see that in each and every deserving case, assistance is given. But, then, as I was just saying we must be careful to see that we give assistance only to those who come out to India through proper migration certificate. We have a very long border. I think it is about 750 miles long. It is not like the border which we had in Peshawar, where you had the Khyber Pass and all those things—an open border. There is one thing which I should like to state here. I am very keen that if any assistance is to be given, it should be given only in the case of those deserving persons who come on proper migration certificates. The next thing that I wish to state is that I am dead opposed to opening any new camps. That process of giving of doles should be over. It demoralises the person who takes it. The result is, as we have seen in Dandakaranya too, it took us as least a year or two before we could introduce that spirit of manhood which has been completely dissipated over his long and protracted stay in camps. So, my intention is that whatever assistance we give will be on an *adhoc* basis to deserving persons. This is the most I can say at this stage, because we do not know what the position is and how many persons are likely to come. We do not want to take a step which may aggravate the situation, but certainly we have to take into consideration all those deserving cases; where we find that there is distress, hunger and difficulty, we are thinking of giving assistance on an *ad hoc* basis

13 hrs.

The President of Pakistan and I come from the the same part of the country which is now called Pakistan. I lived 50 years of my life there and I have known the President of Pakistan personally. We have some such thing as the Pathan code of honour. Some of you who are acquainted with that code of honour will bear me out that it was the bounden duty of head of the tribe—the Malik or the Khan—to see that the life and property of the member of the minority community who was living in his territory or clan was fully protected. I am sorry that that is not being done in Pakistan today and I feel more sorry that this should be done during the regime of President Ayub, who calls himself a Pathan and who fully understands the implication of the Pathan code of honour. I wish Dr. Khan Sahib was alive today. He was a man who knew what the Pathan code of honour was? He was a man under whose regime Hinudus, Sikhs, Christians or anybody felt as secure as any Muslim in that part of the country.

Shri A. C. Guha: He would not have been secure in Pakistan now, had he been alive?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Another great Pathan that the Frontier produced is now rotting in jail. He spent 14 years of his life in Jail when the British regime was there and after independence and the freedom of Pakistan, that great Pathan is still being confined to jail at Hyderabad. I wish President Ayub would take all these things into consideration and realise that the policy he is pursuing, the policy of squeezing out the Hindus from East Pakistan is not going to pay him any dividends. I dread to think what the repercussions of such a narrow, communal and prejudiced policy can be, but I can only hope that wiser counsel will prevail and we shall not be called upon to shoulder any responsibility in the matter of rehabilitation of those unfortunate persons who are now living in Pakistan and are being asked to leave that country after 15 years of independence. That is something very shocking and disgusting.

I will spend a few minutes on the western region. You are from the west and I am from the west. The other day you told me that sometimes in my remarks, I was indulging in very light phrases about displaced persons from the western region.

Mr. Speaker: Pathans have their code of conduct.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You are quite right. That is the reason why I apologised to you and made amends.

My friend there was getting very impatient. I stated that India is the only country, which was faced with the problem of rehabilitation of such a gigantic nature. We did not get a penny as aid from any one of the world organisations like the U.NO. I have been associated with this Ministry for 14 years and I do not know their names even. We did not get any aid from any country. India again is the only country where compensation has been given for physical resources left in another country. There is no example in the world—I wish to be contradicted— where compensation has been paid for urban immovable property left in a country from which evacuees have come. There are cases of relief and rehabilitation, but what we did was, we have given compensation.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

The total number of compensation applications which were received is 5,04,061. The total number of applications disposed of till 1st May 1962 is 4,99,386. So, out of 5 lakhs, only 4600 applications remain to be disposed of today. I further submit that we have given compensation to the extent of Rs. 168.85 crores—by cash Rs. 59.56 crores, by transter of property Rs. 84·64 crores and by adjustment of public dues Rs. 24.65 crores, making a total of Rs. 168.85 crores.

Another charge against me as that sale deeds are not being given. The total number of properties disposed of is 3,90,670 and the balance—in the matter of issue of sale deeds, etc.—is round about 60,000. It means that the cases of 3,30,000 have been disposed of. I do not want the House to get away with the impression that these 60,000 are all to my account. We have given the displaced persons the facility to pay the price by instalments and the period of instalments is 7 years from round about 1956. I cannot give him the sale deed or convey the property to him till he has paid all his dues. I wish the hon. Member who feels very greatly for them to advise them to pay their dues to me and I shall certainly see that the sale deeds are conveyed to them. But if he wants me to convey the sale deed for the property which stil belongs to me and he has not paid dues, I am sorry I cannot be a party to that arrangement.

My friend, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, made some observations about displaced persons from Jammu and Kashmir. He further told me that firstly in the tribal raids and then ultimately in the police action and army action, there was a section of the population which had greatly suffered and they are on our side of the border. For example, I saw with my own eyes the termendous devastation and havoc caused in Baramulla. So far as those persons are concerned, we have already sanctioned an advance of Rs. 60 lakhs to the State Government. Though I had nothing to do with it, but feeling for those unfortunate people who were victims, first of the tribal raids and then—as we wanted to clear the area of the police action, we have placed an advance, to put it correctly, at the disposal of the State Government. As far as migrants of Jammu and Kashmir are concerned, their scheme was announced three or four years ago. That scheme is being implemented.

13.09 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

I think the total financial implication of giving rehabilitation assistance to about 30,000 migrant families who have come from Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir is going to be anything between Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7 crores. That scheme is being implemented and I think about Rs. 1 crore has already been given either in the shape of grants or adjustments of their public dues to about 8000 or 10,000 families. That scheme is being implemented and there should be no difficutly.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, may I seek one clarification?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If I give in to him, my hon. friends on the other side will feel sore about it. Therefore, I am not going to give in to him as well.

While summing up, I wish only to say to my friends from Bengal that the commitment made by the Government of India in the matter of the resolution of the refugee problem stands. The Dandakaranya scheme is being implemented and shall be implemented. As regards the new migrants, I have fully explained the position of the Government of India in that behalf.

Now I would like to come to my new love. I told you about my first love, that is the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I would like to ask from the hon. Minister, while he is on the subject,....

Mr. Chairman: He can put his question after he has finished.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The hon. Minister is taking up another subject. He has completed the subject of rehibilitation. I would only ask one question. With regard to the refugess from the Pak. occupied Jammu and Kashmir area, may I know what treatment will be given to them and whether they will be treated as refugees as such?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was telling you just now, Sir, that I wanted to say a few words about my new love. I have been in this Ministry hardly seven weeks. I was appointed a Minister of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply on the 10th April, 1962 and today is only the 4th June, 1962. Trere is not much that I could say on this. Moreover, Shri Jaganatha Rao dealt with some of the important matters like housing schemes and others. So I shall confine my remarks only to one department which is called 'works'.

Hon. Members criticised this department mostly on the basis of corruption.

An Hon. Member: Inefficiency also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, in changing curtains and chairs and giving furniture to Members of Parliament. Sir, let me set the minds of Members of Parliament at rest to start with. Mine is a funny position. I did not know it till I became a Minister of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. There is pool for the Members of Parliament. Houses are in that pool. Allotments are made by the Chairman of one Committee or the Chairman of the other Committee. The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply is neither a member of one Committee nor a member of the other Committee. Secondly I have placed certain houses at the disposal of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Those houses are allotted by him in consultation, I believe, with the Leader of the House plus the Chairman and the Speaker. Again, I am not a member of that Committee. So, where the allotments are made they are either by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs or by the Chairman of the two Housing Committees. The Minister does not come into the picture anywhere.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): There has been no complaint about allotments.

An Hon. Member: It is regarding services rendered.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Again how I wish I was a direct forum between the Members of Parliament and the Ministry. Nothing comes to me direct. The Housing Committee take note of the complaints. I do not know what decisions they take. Sometimes I receive a letter. But if the Members have some grouse or difficulty about their furniture or about such of those matters, I would beg of them, please write to me. I am prepared to look into each case. I am prepared to talk to them, because if I have to function in this sovereign democratic republic, unless I carry all these pepole with me I am doubtful whether my Grants will be passed next year. Therefore I want to be on the right side of hon. Members. Sir, I want to talk in a slightly serious vien. I am a landlord. I let out houses and furniture on rent. It is my duty to give the maximum possible satisfaction. I can certainly tell the House that the return that is given to me is not adequate. I can ask for a better return. There is no justification on the part of this Minis-

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

try to be a Housing Ministry on the side and let houses, furniture and air-conditioners on rent where, I am told the furniture is shabby, and in case air-conditioners or air-coolers, the rents are very exhorbitant, I propose to look into these matters.

I have received complaints from the Constitution House as well as from the Western Court.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): North and South Avenues also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have been to the Constitution House. I have been to the Western Court also. Shri Jaganatha Rao went to the North and South Avenues yesterday. He came back with a rosy picture, but it does not appear to be so rosy as he tried to put it to me. But my idea is, I want to give an open invitation to all hon. Members, to all my colleagues.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Make the bungalows as good as those of the Ministers.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That will never happen. If every hon. Member—there are 750 of them—is to have a bungalow like that of a Minister, then you can jolly well tell the government servants to go and live somewhere else. Anyhow, the idea is to give you every possible convenience and comfort.

Shri K. R. Gupta: What about non-vacation of flats by ex-Members of Parliament? They do not vacate and we do not get.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, may I proceed a little? I was just saying that I want to look into each case. I want to understand the problem. After having understood the problem, I am even prepared to have a general discussion with the Members from various parties. We can sit round a table and look into all these points. I can explain to them my point of view and they can tell me their point of view. And, unless they have a certain amount of satisfaction that they are working under hygienic and good conditions, I feel, whether they are Ministers or Members, they cannot faithfully discharge their duty. I shall certainly look into that.

As regards Members who have gone and not vacated their houses, the only thing I can do is to take action against them. I am taking action against them. But there too I shall have to concede that I can go only up to a particular limit and no further. They were our colleagues here for a very long time, for five to ten years. Some of them want a little more time to make their arrangements. I do not think we should be unnecessarily hard on them.

An Hon. Member: It may happen to you.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Persuade them.

Shri K. R. Gupta: They do not reply to your notice even, what to speak of time.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If I may be a little more blunt, Sir, I made 42 rooms—I would not like to be committed to the figure—in the Constitution House available for the new Members. But my information is that only 26 were taken by them and the remaining were not even occupied. We looked ahead.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The Housing Department said that the Constitution House is more than fully occupied. I stand evidence for it. It has been repeatedly told by the Housing Department that the Constitution House has no vacancy.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am sorry. What my hon. friend is saying—I do not want to dispute—may be correct. But the information that

was given to me was quite contrary. I shall certainly look into this matter, whether the information that was given to me was the one that I have placed before the House, and if I made a mistake I will again come before the House and make amends. But if my memory does not fail me, what I saw was that a larger number of rooms in the Constitution House apprehending that some of the Members will not be in a position to vacate their houses, were placed at the disposal of Members and all of them were not utilised. Anyhow, it is rather an unfortunate position that some of us who thought would come never came back and others like me—may be flukes—have come back. Some of them who have not come have not vacated their houses. I will certainly look into it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (काराबंकी) : कुछ मंत्री भी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंनें अपने बंगले खाली नहीं किए हैं।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जब तक मैं यहां बैठा हूं तब तक मंत्रियों के बंगले तो आपको मिल नहीं सकते। मेरे जाने के बाद जो कुछ हो। आप मंत्रियों को मेरे ऊपर छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कुछ मंत्री हांलाकि चुनाव में हार गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक सरकारी बंगलों पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं। उन से यह बंगले खाली क्यों नहीं कराये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मेरी बिरादरी की बात छोड़ो, तुम अपनी बिरादरी की परवाह करो।

श्री याशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सैकुलर स्टेट में यह बिरादरी कहां आ गयी ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : आप तो राजस्थान से आ रहे हैं।

श्री याशपाल सिंह : मैं मुजफ्फरनगर से आया हूं।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : अरे आप तो स्वतंत्र हैं। आप ने क्या करना है। बस जाने दीजिये। मुझे आप क्या कहेंगे ? मैं तो आप का कुश्ता हूं। मैं ने झंडा उठाया। मैं ने मुस्लिम लीग का मुकाबला किया, अंग्रेज का मुकाबला किया और शरणार्थी हो कर आया। इस देश को मैं सैकुलर न समझूंगा तो क्या आप समझेंगे ? मुझे तो लज्जा आती है जब मैं आप की तरफ के लोगों को हिन्दू राष्ट्र का नाम लेते सुनता हूं। जाने दीजिये आप सैकुलरिज्म क्या समझेंगे

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कांग्रेस का भी क्या आप ने मुकाबला किया ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मैं ने सब कुछ किया। मुझे तो खैर अकल आगई लेकिन तुम्हें इस तीस वर्ष में आज तक अकल नहीं आई। अरे इधर आजाओ वहां रहने से कुछ नहीं बनेगा।

Let me go back to the Ministry Works.

Shri Prabhat Kar: He has taken too much time of M.Ps.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was submitting before the House....

श्री याशपाल सिंह : हम भी बादशाह खां के साथ जेल में रहे हैं। हमेशा अंग्रेज के मुखालिफ रहे हैं।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : यह तो नजर आ रहा है, जहां बैठे हैं।

श्री याशपाल सिंह : जब हम जेल में थे तब आप रुपया कमाते थे।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जब मैं मुस्लिम लीग की जेल में था तब आप हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा कर रहे थे। अब इस में ज्यादा बातें करने से क्या फायदा है मैं जानता हूं कि आप बड़े बहादुर हैं और नजर भी आ रहा है आप बड़े बहादुर हैं। है

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let there not be any cross-discussion like this.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would like to say a few words about the Public Works Department of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. I was submitting that allegations were made that there is corruption in this Department. For me, to say that there is no corruption in this Department would be entirely wrong. What I have seen, having been in close touch with the administration all these years, is that corruption is now more or less a comparative term.

Shri Mahida (Anand): Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. The Speaker had given a ruling that hon. Members should not approach him while he is in the Chair. What I find is that this rule is ordinarily observed only when the Speaker is in the Chair. The moment the Deputy-Speaker or the Chairman occupies the Chair, lots of hon. Members approach him for consultations. I think this is not in keeping with the dignity of the House, which should always be maintained, and the rules of the House should be observed by all Members, irrespective of whether the Speaker is presiding or the Deputy-Speaker or the Chairman is presiding. Nobody should approach them when they are presiding.

Mr. Chairman: I think it is more a question of convenience than a question of ruling. If everybody tries to approach the Chair in that way, the Chair will be in difficulties. So, this suggestion has been made which is convenient to the Chair.

Shri Rameshwar Sahu (Rosera): I am a whip.

Mr. Chairman: His being a whip makes no difference to the position.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Public Works Department is a very big department, spread all over India, handling a very large volume of work. But I do not know whether it would be correct for me to call it the "Central Public Works Department". To me it looks a little misnomer in the sense that I find, within a few days of my taking over, that the P & T have their own organisation. They have taken the staff from me and in the matter of construction they have nothing in common with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply; they are quite independent of us. The same is the case with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. They have taken over an Additional Chief Engineer from me, but they have their own construction programme which is being implemented by them. In the case of the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Datar is here and he would not be able to contradict me—whether it is Manipur or Tripura, or other areas which are Centrally administered, though the staff is mine, I have got nothing to do with them, the controlling agency being the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): That is quite right.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): I think that is better.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: So, when we talk of corruption, I want that they should also share a lit bit of the bouquets that have been showered on the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri Heda: They do.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: But talking in a serious vein, I feel that unless we exercise strict supervision, we are not going to achieve that, whether in the matter of the implementation of our construction programme, or in bringing down the so-called inefficiency, or the element of corruption which has crept into this organisation.

Suppose I have a construction programme in Calcutta. My Additional Chief Engineer, who is directly under me, goes there. Suppose Shri Patil has a programme there; his Additional Chief Engineer goes there. Similarly, if Shri Jagjivan Ram has a programme of building a post office, his Chief Engineer goes there. Likewise, in the Centrally administered areas, there is a tremendous amount of overlapping and lack of supervision, which is an essential pre-requisite to a big organisation of this nature. I have written to all my three colleagues, drawing the attention of their respective departments to this state of affairs, which is introducing an element of competition between various Ministries of the Government of India. Then, although there are six or seven Additional Chief Engineers, the headquarters of every Additional Chief Engineer is Delhi. A work may be carried on in NEFA, may be a border road, or may be some work in Madras or Bombay, the head offices of the Chief Engineer and the Additional Chief Engineers are in Delhi. And the reason given is proper co-ordination with the Ministry concerned. So, for the purpose of co-ordination, even though the work may be in NEFA, the man must be here!

I do not know how far I shall succeed, but I have written to my colleagues that we should do a certain amount of zonalisation, we should divide India into different zones and, taking the load of work of each Ministry, post an Additional Chief Engineer so that he is in charge of that particular zone and he looks after the construction programme in that zone. Now, for example, if there is a dispute between us and the contractor who is living in Calcutta, must probably he has to come all the way to Delhi to settle it. So, considering all these things, I feel that it will be conducive to better supervision if all the work which is handled by the various Ministries of the Government of India, in some cases quite independent of the C.P.W.D. and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, is done on a zonal basis. So, the whole of India should be zonalised or decentralised in the sense that we should post these Additional Chief Engineers at particular points so that they can look after the implementation of the construction programme.

Secondly, I find that our architects, whom we call by the name "design organisation", are not very happy with us. I had talks with them and they have told me very plainly that whether it is in the case of emoluments, or productive work, or introdusing that element of humanism in the house that we are building, they have not got the same amount of say that they would like to have.

I do not know how far it is correct, but I do feel that if my architects are to be satisfied, they have to be given a certain status and they also have to be shouldered with a certain amount of responsibility. I do not feel that they should be quite independent of the Chief Engineer. They have to be under the Chief Engineer. That is my present day thinking. But I feel and I want that this design organisation which we might convert into a Central Design Organisation should be properly staffed, strengthened and shouldered with a certain amount of responsibility in the production of our plans and should also be associated with the implementation of our constrution programme.

I went and saw Dr. Khosla yesterday. Dr. Khosla is one of our very eminent engineers. He is a member of the Planning Commission. I told him that I am a layman and do not want to misjudge either my architects or my engineers. They have done tremendous good work. All these buildings are very fine buildings. The museum is a beautiful production. Vigyan Bhavan is a very fine building. Similarly, we have put up a large number of good buildings and we have also put up bad buildings. But then if the Ministry of Finance would insist that the plinth area of a house must be 345 square

[**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna**]

feet and not 370 square feet, and you must sell your valuable lands in the vicinity of Connaught Place and Gole Market to the public so that we can make money and shunt all these people out, I do not think we would be justified in entirely blaming the engineering department because the engineering department can only produce what it is required to produce.

MPs. want a hostel. I have looked into the plans. MPs. want an auditorium. MPs. want a swimming pool. The officers of the Ministry of Finance are not agreeable to them.

An Hon. Member: There is no time for swimming.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They say that the capital cost must be reflected in their rents. If 750 MPs are going to make use of that auditorium, it may be considered a necessity. It will be quite wrong to saddle those few MPs. who will use the Hotel with the capital cost which will be reflected in the shape of rent.

I was saying that I want my Central Design Organisation to be strengthened. I had the advice of Dr. Khosla yesterday. He assured me that he is going to look into all these matters. He is going to send for the Chief Engineer for whom both he and I have very great regard. I have known the Chief Engineer of the CPWD for a very long time. I make bold to say that he is a very honest, capable and efficient man. He has done very good work. Now it is very difficult for me to say that every officer under him is a very honest officer and that there is no element of corruption in the CPWD; otherwise, there will be no need for a Vigilance Department and the SPE of my senior colleague, the hon. Mome Minister. We do send them cases.

Similarly, one or two more things that I wish to do are these. We have a CTE. Technical examination of works is done by an officer of ours. He was appointed about four years ago. Again, he is a very good officer. But the amount of work that he has done during the last three or four years, in terms of money, comes to a few lakhs of rupees, maybe, Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs. During the same four years we may have undertaken construction programme to the extent of, say, Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 80 crores. So, if there is going to be any effective check, that organisation has also to be strengthened.

The rules are very old. These rules were framed a long time ago. I am told that we are still working on the 1955 rules. I feel the rules have to be revised. I also feel that whatever the procedure is for making payments that procedure should be simplified. Complaints have been made to me that contractors are not paid their bills in time. I know of cases—there are hundreds of them pending in my Ministry—where works were executed four or five years ago and they are a subject of arbitration between a special officer of my Ministry and the contractor. If these cases are not settled over years and payments are not made, where is the contractor going to get the money? The only person who can bring the money is Government. So, we suffer. Our rates go up. I am told in one of the reports that in certain places tenders were called for once, twice, six times and no contractor was coming forward. I have to look into it and find out why contractors are not coming forward. What is wrong? Is there some inherent wrong in my organisation? Is the system bad or are the rules such that they are no longer required? They might have been all right ten or fifteen years ago. What responsibility has to be fixed on the Additional Chief Engineer and how is he going to discharge that responsibility?

Then I also feel that there are organisations which have to be encouraged. I will give you one or two instances. We have seet up an organisation called by the name of National Building Construction Corporation or NBCC. They are handling works all over India, but the trouble is, as they have reported it to me, that unless they are given a certain amount of free hand that organisation cannot work efficiently because if there is going to be the responsibility of the Chief Engineer, certainly he has to look to it that certain codal formalities are discharged and the technical requirements of the projects are fully met. The other man who does the work says, "I am qualified; I have got qualified men with me but there is too much of interference." I feel that if I have a technical man as the head of the NBCC and if that is also the advice that is given to me by Dr. Khosla, most of my difficulties will be over.

Somehow I want to encourage organisations like the Bharat Sewak Samaj who have been doing a lot of work. The idea is to introduce an element of new contractors into this old machinery where certain vested interests have been created so that we can break through them and also break the monopoly of the contractors.

So, as I was submitting, it is a big organisation. It is a very department spread all over India. I am glad the hon. Home Minister is here now. If he wants that work should be done in an efficient manner, if we all desire that there should be strict supervision and efficiency, I suggest to him also—he was not here when I was speaking on this subject—that we should have effective control on our Additional Chief Engineers appointed in the different zones all over India.

One more word and I have finished. I have already taken a very long time of the House. It is about accommodation and *jhuggi-jhonpries*. About accommodation a number of questions have ben asked in the House. The number of units that I have at my disposal are only 30,000. My requirements are 90.000.

An Hon. Member: In Delhi?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I Delhi alone. The construction programme has not kept pace with the expanding Government of India and the requirements of the Government servants. The result is that there is a constant pressure upon the Director of Estates and the unfortunate Minister and his two colleagues. We get a very large number of letters every day for making out-of-turn allotments or for making allotments on a high-priority basis. I think, that is only a palliative, that is, if I shift a man from Vinaya Nagar and bring him to Lodi Colony or if I step him up or step him down. The real solution of the problem lies in stepping up our construction programme. I am hoping that about 7,000 residential units would be ready during this year. We are going to sanction another 10,000 units. They will not by ready this year or the next year, but the attempt is to increase and step up our construction programme so that the deficiency that is there, wherther it is in Delhi or in Calcutta or in Bombay is adequately met. Because, till we give houses to these government servants who have been waiting in the queue for the last ten or fifteen years, this pressure upon the Ministry for making out-of-turn allotments shall be there, and has to be there

The same is my position about office accommodation. My requirements are 45 lakh square feet in Delhi. I have only 40 lakh square feet, and of them more than fifty per cent are in old hutments that were built during the war. The result is, that there is, again, a constant pressure upon us to find accommodation for my colleagues and for various organisations. To a large number of organisations—whether it is an Indo-China, Indo-America or Indo-Africa organisation—we have given accommodation which was meant entirely for government offices. They all start with "Indo-"and end up with some counntry, and the result is that allotments have been made. I do

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

not want to cancel those allotments. But I know that if I have to draw a line, I cannot give any more allotment, because I have nothing to offer. In that respect too I feel we shall have to step up our construction programme.

Two more things and I have done, so that the office of the Director of Estates, which is so much harassed, will neither get bouquets from M.Ps. nor anything from outside. But I am not going to allow, except in very rare or in exceptional circumstances, out-of-turn allotment. I have decided that except in a case of serious illness either of the government servant or his wife or his son, no out-of-turn allotment shall be made.

Similarly, in the matter of the allotment of shops there is a persistent demand from government servants in the various colonies that we should help them in setting up consumer cooperatives. I have decided that in respect of every shop that falls vacant in the government servants' colonies, a reference will be made to the Ministry of Home Affairs, and if the Chief Welfare Officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs has to recommend anybody or any organisation in that colony of government servants, they shall have the first priority in the matter of allotment. Otherwise we might make an allotment to those who are squatters on the road-side and are eligible.

Yesterday there was a big demonstration outside the residence of the Home Minister. And they were kind enough to come to me, at about quarter past two when I was intending to have my Sunday sleep so that I could be ready for the onslaught in the House today. I was disturbed. I saw them and I talked to them. Unfortunately, what had been happening in Delhi—I am the cause for it, my refugee friends are the cause for it—one thing we we did in Delhi in those days was 'unauthorised squatting'. And my sister Shrimati Renuka Ray would also bear me out that that has happened in West Bengal too, unauthorised squatting.

Shri Renuka Ray (Malda): Since the hon. Minister has referred to me, I do not think the matter has been properly dealt with in West Bengal.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not saying so.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Due to Central assistance not being given, in time.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Quite right. And there is one thing about the Centre—we are always at fault!

But I was referring to unauthorised squatting. Unauthorised squatting has taken place, and the main culprit is the refugee himself. That was the malady which started fourteen or fifteen years ago. And when the locals saw that the refugees could go and squat at any place and get away with it, they thought "why should we also not do the same thing?" And in Delhi we find there is a very large number of *jhuggi* and *jhompri-walahs*. At one time, when the census was taken, their number was round about 25,000. But now I am told that some were left out by mistake and that the number may be much larger. So what we have decided is—and I have done so in consultation with the Home Minister—we propose to have a proper census of all the *jhuggi* and *jhompri-walahs* in Delhi taken. That is number one. The second thing is, we are going to have a proper register where the photograph of every squatter is going to be affixed as we did in the case of the displaced persons. Thirdly, we will see that no one who comes beyond the crucial date, that is June-July 1960, is included in the matter of the allotment of any alternative accommodation. That is about the final date. If any one has been left out inadvertently and he is able to prove and convince us and show us that he had been left out by mistake, we are prepared to include him. But I make bold to say, and say as a categorical policy statement of the Government of India, that anyone who has squatted after June-July 1960 or who is there now, we are not going to provide him with any alternative accommodation. and that person shall have to be evicted.

Even now the number is forty to fifty thousand. We shall need four thousand acres of land to provide them with plots. Then, our water resources, our sewage resources, our electrical resources in Delhi, they have already been strained to the maximum. Unless we give them developed plot and give them all the amenities which go with the developed plot, nothing can be done.

Again, we want to go one step further and see that in every colony there is integrated development. If there is a school needed, there shall be a school. If a hospital or a dispensary is to be set up, we shall see that there is a dispensary. If there is going to be a shopping centre, there shall be a shopping centre. So that, when we move these families we take them to an area, as we did in the case of the displaced persons, we take them into a colony or an area where they have all the necessary amenities.

Another thing we wish to do is this. That is, the clearance will be on a sector-wise basis. We take a sector, Neeti Marg or Bhairon Mandir, whatever the case may be, each sector shall be taken up and each sector shall be cleared. So I want to assure the House that as far as the Government of India is concerned, our approach in the matter of the *jhuggi* and *jhompri-walahs* is going to be entirely human and sympathetic. But the policy that has been laid down, that policy shall be fully implemented and we cannot allow a larger number of squatters who may come forward now and start squatting and all that and take advantage of all the remaining land that may be there in Delhi today. Because, unless we conserve our lands, we will neither have houses for the government servants, nor offices, nor any other amenities that we wish to have, whether they are theatres or cultural centres. For that reason every inch of land has to be conserved in Delhi. But with regard to those who are living either in slums or in *jhuggis* or *jhompris* in Delhi, I wish to assure Shri Shiv Charan Gupta as well as Shri Naval Prabhakar who raised it the other day in the debate— and they were very keen about it— that our programme is that during the next three to four years we should be able to liquidate this problem.

In the very near future I want to call a meeting of the leading parties, the Corporation, the N.D.M.C., the Chief Commissioner, the M.Ps representing Delhi belonging to every party, to sit around the table and to unfold my plan to them and ask for their co-operation, so that this scheme or this proposal which is causing so much of anxiety to a large section of the population is properly implemented.

One word more and I shall finish. And it is this, that the implementation of the scheme is not done by the Government of India. The implementation of the scheme vests with the Corporation. We provide the funds, and we shall provide the funds to the extent that they are required under our scheme. But the implementation, as I said. is to be done by the Corporation. There too we can offer them our help. I can give them my good offices. The other day they wanted some engineering staff. I shall see that the staff is made available to them.

Sir, I am very grateful to the House for the kind attention it has given to has given to my Demands and for the constructive suggestions that Members have made. I have taken a very long time of the House, but I thought I would cover almost all the points as fully as I can. And, as I said in the

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

beginning, if some of the points I have not been able to cover, I request the House not to think for a moment that I am going to ignore them. I am going to have each point examined, and if a suggestion is of a nature which requires the attention of the Government, that attention shall be given and we will see that we profit by the constructive suggestions that Members have made.

I hope, Sir, that the Demands that have been placed before the House shall be unanimously passed.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: When the hon. Minister was giving the reply I put a question. At present in Sealdah in Calcutta thousands of refugees are still squatting. Recently, they have been asked to vacate. I have heard and it has also been reported in some papers that near about 700 of them have applied that they agree to go to Dandakaranya. Of these 700, it has been learnt that some are deserters from other provinces where they were rehabilitated earlier, some are new and some never approached the Rehabilitation Minister for any rehabilitation. What will be their fate?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sealdah is not a new problem with us. Sealdah has been cleared twice before. This is the third time that I have been asked to clear Sealdah. At Sealdah, the population can be divided under two or three heads. There are locals; quite a large number of them. They are the responsibility of the State Government and not that of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Then, there are families who have deserted from within the State of West Bengal. They can be taken back to the rehabilitation colonies from which they have come. If anything more is to be done on their behalf, I am prepared to look into it and see that additional loans or funds are given. There may be some who may have come from States outside West Bengal. They can also go back to those States. If the idea is that people who have been rehabilitated within the State of West Bengal desert and come to Sealdah, those who have been rehabilitated in the U.P., Bihar or other places, desert and come to Sealdah and I make Dandakaranya the dumping ground for all of them, I am not prepared to concede that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I have to put a question. Will the hon. Minister kindly assure that the correspondents accredited to the Government of India are not going to be dispossessed of the houses that have been allotted to them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I want to be a friend of the press all of my life. I feel that we are both parasitical to each other. If I die, they die; if they live, I live. I do not want to make enemies of them at all. Sixty-four of them have been allotted accommodation to which they are not entitled. This accommodation they have taken out of the general pool which is meant for government servants. For me now to make a categorical statement that they shall stay there for all their life, it is very difficult.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: For the time they work in Delhi: not for all their life.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Just a second, please. Some of them represent big concerns. *Times of India, for* example: you know who owns that paper. We also know who owns the *Indian Express.* We also know who owns or runs the *Hindustan Times.* Why can't these big concerns provide houses to their own correspondents? They should.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: After all....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Why do you want to tell them that you are a greater friend of them? I am a much greater friend.

My point is this. Sixty-four houses are with them. If Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, as the President of the Newspaper Editors' Conference, were to tell me two things—(i) that in future no further demand shall be made upon the Minister of Housing for the allotment of any additional accommodation for these correspondents, I can consider that aspect of the matter. Second, if there are press correspondents who own their own houses in Delhi—I do not say that they should vacate my house today—if and when their houses become vacant or the leases expire and they are prepared to move to their houses, I am prepared to consider that aspect of the matter. I do not want to dislodge anybody. But, you must concede that, on the one hand, you want me to give accommodation to government servants and on the other hand, I have to find accommodation for those who are not entitled. They get out of the same pool. I do not want to be unnecessarily harsh to anybody, let me tell you. Very lately, to a press correspondent who comes from the same part of the country that my hon. friend Mr. Bhattacharya comes I have given a tenement which also has a kitchen because they are going to have an addition in the family. We have to deal with it in a humane manner. I want to tell those who occupy Government accommodation to which they are not entitled, that they should appreciate my difficulty as well. I want Members of this House also to support me in this move of mine. I do not want to throw anybody on the street. I would look into each case and examine each case on merit. Whether they are press correspondents or anybody, I do not want to be unnecessarily harsh. But, there should be a time-limit and an extent to which they can go on occupying government accommodation. Some of them have lived in this accommodation for years. They should help me in this respect. I am prepared to meet them. I am prepared to meet the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. I am prepared to meet the Chairman of the Newspaper Editors' Conference. If some *via media*, some formula can be found where the correspondents can be easily accommodated, I am prepared to consider that.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): During my speech, I tried to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the miserable condition of the refugees settled in Gangakhadar and also to the condition of the workers employed in the Government Presses. May I hope that the hon. Minister will look into that?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the Government printing presses, it was only yesterday that I asked my colleague Shri P. S. Naskar to meet some of the M.P.s who are taking an interest in the welfare of the press staff, whether the name is Shri Rande or Shri A. N. Vidyalankar of Shri Warior or Shri Nambiar. The idea is, whatever is due to a press worker, I want to give him that. I do not want to take away any of his rights. I want the labour relations between me and my press staff to be normal, to be restored. I propose to look into all these matters. If there are any specific points which they feel are not being properly attended to in the Press department of the Government of India, I am prepared to sit with them and look into each one of them.

As regards Gangakhadar, I admit, it is one of my very bad projects. It was badly conceived. It was conceived in an area which is entirely landlogged. In spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to rehabilitate the 200 or 400 families who are living in Gangakhadar or, as we call it, Hastinapur. We made efforts to set up an industry there. Unfortunately, that failed. It was found that the man who was setting up that industry was not playing the game. We are now trying if some more industries could be set up. I am going to take up this matter again with the U.P. Government. Whatever assistance is required from the Government of India shall not be wanting.

Shri Mohammad Tahir (Kisanganj): I want to know in respect of his first love, namely, rehabilitation, whether

[Shri Mohammad Tahir]

it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that in West Bengal, there are a large number of Muslims who never went to Pakistan and they are still in West Bengal—mostly in Calcutta. They were displaced. Has the hon. Minister taken any steps to rehabilitate such persons?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There are two kinds of Muslims who are in West Bengal. One, those who went away to Pakistan and came back under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. It was enjoined upon us under the Nehru Liaquat Pact to restore them their original holdings. There was a specific date. All those who appealed before that date—and their number is about 13,000—have been restored their houses. Second: those who got displaced within the State. When the refugees came, they occupied about 1000 or 1200 houses round about Calcutta and other places or lands, which bebelonged both to Hindus and Muslims. It cannot be denied that these lands belonged both to Muslims and Hindus. In about 50 per cent of the cases—may be more—we have been able to restore the holdings to the original owners, both Muslims and Hindus. There is a very small number now round about Calcutta in which we have not been able to take appropriate action. Dr. B. C. Roy is doing his level best. Now, there are two courses open to us. Either we throw out the refugees and get these lands vacated and if it is not possible or practicable, the only thing open to us is to give adequate compensation or proper compensation to the Muslim owners. That point is receiving my constant attention.

14 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper including the sums already voted on Account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of Demands Nos. 99 and 143 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 141 and 142 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.".

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 99—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,22,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 100—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 101—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,48,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 102—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,98,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 103—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,18,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Expediture on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 104—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,11,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 142—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,59,39,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant survices be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Hon. Members who are desirous of moving cut motions may send chits containing the numbers of the selected cut motions at the Table within fifteen minutes.

DEMAND No. 40—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affaris' ".

DEMAND No. 49—CABINET

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 50—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND No. 51—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the crarges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Administration of Justice".

DEMAND No. 52—POLICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,33,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 53—CENSUS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Census'"

DEMAND No. 54—STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Statistics' ".

DEMAND No. 55—PRIVY PURESES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4.12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day March, 1963, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers,".

DEMAND No. 56—DELHI

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,04,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 57—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of Himachal Pradesh".

DEMAND No. 58—ANDAMAN AND NICOBER ISLANDS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,97,700 be granted to the President to complete the sum necssary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

DEMAND No. 59—MANIPUR

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Manipur'

DEMAND No. 60—TRIPURA

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,86,000 to granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 61—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND ADMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.".

DEMAND No. 62—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' ."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.. 83,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): We are discussing the activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs at a time when we are all worried about the problem of national integration. The Home Ministry carries with it a very heavy responsibility, since it has to deal with the forces trying to challenge everything progressive and noble in our national life.

At the very outset, I want to make it very clear that we on this side of the House would extend our wholehearted support for all the politices of Govern-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

ment intended to meet the challenge of reaction.

During the last two days, the National Integration Council was meeting in New Delhi. After the National Integration Conference, this was the first opportunity for the leaders of the nation to get togther, put their heads together and find out ways and means of combating the reactionary and disruptive forces which have raised their heads very recently in a very dangerous form.

I am glad that the National Integration Council has taken certain decisions which are to be welcomed; especially on the question of langauge, the protection of the language of the minorities, the media of instruction and such other subjects, really, the decisions of the National Integration Council are to be welcomed. Again, the decision to appoint a committee—there are many committees, but I am specially mentioning one committee—on the question of national integration and communalism is a very welcome step for, our feeling was that in the National Integration Confernce last year, perhaps, we could not face the problem of communalism quite effectively and successfully. At least now an attempt is being made by constituting a committee, to go into the problem in a thorough manner.

We on this side of the House would request Government and the ruling party to take up a line of uncompromising struggle, ideological and political, against communal forces. When I say this, I have certain points of criticism in my mind especially as far as the ruling party is concerned. But I would like the hon. Minister not be take it in any bad spirit, because this criticism is not offered in any such spirit. Actually, we have to make some heart-searching at this time. Were we all carrying on in a way that helped to curb the forces of disruption and the forces of communalism, when I should say, there were occasions when perhaps certain alliances of convenience helped the forces of disruption in this country?

Now, we hear so much talk against certain forces which have demanded the partitioning of our country again. You know, Sir, that I am referring to a particular force in this country. It is really unfortunate. We are all against it. We do not want such forces to come up in this country. But in that particular part of the country, is it not a fact that while we speak against that particular force, at least some of the leaders of this country have patronised or are patronising some forces which are equally bad, which had at one time demanded a partition of this country again, and which even, today are really preaching the ideas of anti-Brahminism and all such things?

Again, looking round, is it not a fact that in my own part of the country, perhaps, today, the ruling party is almost a zero, if the support that it gets from the church and the leader of the Nair Service Society is withdrawn? I have had my own experience during the elections. It was unfortunate to see that openly the communal leaders of a particular community were paraded in the platforms of the so-called secular parties. We have to consider all these things at such a moment in the history of our country. I do not want to find fault with anybody unnecessarily. My only point is that actually the struggle against communalism should be uncompromising. It should be all along the line.

14.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

If the deliberation of the National Integration Council help us to carry forward such an uncompromising struggle, all along the line, a political and ideological struggle against the communal forces and other forces of disruption, then, perhaps, we shall succeed in meeting these forces succefully and effectively in the near future.

Now, the appointment of a committee is all right. We would like Government to see that the report of the committee is prepared as soon as possible, and other steps are also taken at the earliest possible moment.

We have to consider certain other problems also when we are talking about national integration Are there not certain real grievances—may be, all sorts of grievances, but—which are genuine and real at the bottom, which really help certain people to make use of those grievances?

I was glad to see that in the report circulated at the meeting of the National Integration Council, there was a reference to the problem of regional disparity. It seems there was a note attached to that report placed before the National Integration Council. In that note pious wishes were expressed. For the last 15 years we are hearing so much of pious wishes to help the backward regions, to have balanced development of every part of our country. It is stated in that note that at least during the next 15 years we will succeed in bringing up the backward regions to the level of the other regions.

What has happened during the last 15 years? It is regrettable that in that note the Planning Commission of all bodies has glossed over the miserable failure on the part of Government to help the backward regions in this country. There is a lot of genuine heart-burning among large sections of people in our country over the treatment they have received in every sphere from the central authorities. I want the Ministry to look into this matter more seriously. It is no use always speaking so loud on national integration without actually doing something to help the people to get over the difficulties they are facing. It may not be only the question of industrial development. I do not categorise it that way. All sorts of problems are there in our country and people are really feeling aggrieved by them. Unless there is a serious effort to rectify the mistakes and help the entire nation to come up on a balanced basis, all this talk will be futile.

In this debate, we want to make one thing very clear. As far as combating the forces of communalism and disruption is concerned, we do not have much faith in too much of punitive measures. Actually, this is more a political problem, an ideological problem and an economic problem. We are of opinion that it should be looked at from that point of view. I hope that the present Home Minister, who is one of the stalwarts of our national movement, will leave his stamp when he deals with these problems of national integration. Again, I want to make it very clear that for all positive steps support from this side of the House will be in full.

Now I want to deal with another important problem that should be engaging the attention of the Home Ministry. It is 15 years since freedom. Freedom is measured not only in terms of food and cloth and other material amenities of life; it is also judged by the way our people, especially the downtrodden, the common masses in our country, are treated by the administration. By 'administration' I mean mainly the police administration. I would like the Home Minister not to explain this away by saying that this is mainly a State subject. I want him to look at this problem from a broader angle. Actually during the imperialist rule, we were suppressed and oppressed The police administration was just barbaric; it was not at all civilised. But what has happened after freedom? I do not at all say that the same thing is continuing: I should be absolutely blind to say that. At the same time, I want to say that much of the past is continuing. I can produce judgement after judgement from learned judges of this country who have pointed out how the police adminstration is continuing. In UP, Bihar and Kerala—I do not know whether it has happened in any other States—police commissions were ap-

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

pointed, and these commissions had presented valuable reports. They have invited the attention of the respective governments to the necessity of urgent reforms in the police administration in tune with the new society we want to build in this country. But unfortunately, even today we can relate many many said stories before the Home Minister which expose the continuing terror of the police administration.

It is very often that certain mothers, in order to scare their children into submission, say that 'a policeman is coming'. Is that a creditable situation? Should the police of this country symbolise terror? It is not at all a creditable situation. What has happened in the Andamans only very recently? We had such a dispute in this House over the whole matter and we were surprised that even such a reasonable Home Minister like Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri agreed to have a judicial inquiry only after a lot of noise made in the House. This is very surprising even after categorical statements made by the hon. Prime Minister on many occasions that after every police firing, undesirable as it is, a judicial inquiry should be instituted. He made the statement several times in this country during the last many years. But unfortunately the Home Ministry is always fighting shy. I do not know what is going to happen to the so-called inquiry on the Andamans firing. I do not know, after all, whether there will be a judicial inquiry into that firing. As far as the Andamans is concerned, a judicial inquiry ought to have been ordered at the very beginning because it is a place with which we have practically no day to day communication. The matter should be looked into. The present situation has to be improved.

I do not want to quote too much. But it is very necessary to point out to the Home Minister that even recently there were many cases of third degree methods in lockups and jails. There was an incident in Allahabad, a person being killed in a prison. There was trouble afterwards when there was firing, and some others died. It goes on in this chain reaction. In my constituency, a person was asked to go to the police station. Of course, after that we could not meet him; only his dead body was returned. He was a friend of mine. It happened very recently. In another place, there was an unfortunate incident of stone-throwing on a Chief Minister—very undesirable—but what followed? 35 people, including an editor, were taken to the police station and third degree methods were used on all the 35 of them. They came before the Magistrate with swollen faces. It happened very recently. The story goes that even the police were instructed to see that the wailing and weeping of these people in the lock-up should reach the bungalow where the Minister was staying! Open reports appeared in the press. Is this a desirable situation? In Jabalpur in 1961, some person was taken into a police station to be questioned. He was killed. There were burns on his body. Kerosene was poured on his body.

The Minister may say that these are isolated cases. That may be an argument. But if there are even such isolated cases in India after 15 years of freedom, it is very bad. We should feel ashamed over such things—happening in our country. I do not want to quote from the judgment of Mr. Justice Gurudev Singh of the Punjab High Court. I do not want to quote from Mr. Justice Mulla of the Allahabad High Court, now retired. Actually, even now there is a regular struggle going on as a result of his judgment on the police administration. I do not want to quote extensively from the police commission reports of Bihar and U.P. All this is before the Minister, and I am sure he will not dispute the facts that have been placed before him. The question is: what can the Home

Ministry do in this matter? Can they only sit tight like this saying that it is a State subject, that they cannot do anything in this matter? No, Sir. My view is that the Home Ministry should appoint a police commission of its own. Let that commission enquire as to how the police administration is being carried on in every State in India, and let us have a new atmosphere in this country as far as the police administration is concerned.

The third point that I have to mention only by the way is about the notorious practice still continuing in our country of police verification before appointment. We had a half-hour discussion in this House on it. The Home Minister was good enough to state that he would look into concrete cases to satisfy himself that the candidates were not harassed, but I would like to tell the Home Minister that even after we had this discussion, the Home Minister of my State, where this practice is very prevalent, made a statement to the press on 23rd May, and I am quoting from a report in *Matru Bhoomi* which is not a communist paper but a nationalist paper, which supports the Congress:

> "The Home Minister P.T. Chacko told pressmen that the police verification of candidates will continue as long as the present rules continue. He said that the present rules can be changed if he is convinced that they are formulated on a wrong basis, but the rules were framed as it was felt that they were essential and necesary."

This is after the statement of the Home Minister here in this House that perhaps there were one or two things different in the Kerala rules from the rules that the Home Ministry had evolved. Even after that, the Home Minister of Kerala maintains that whatever he has got in his State is very essential. This practice is one that cuts at the very roots of democracy. This Damocle's sword hangs over the head of every young man and woman who wants to get a job in the Government, and has to be removed. This is even a kind of political canvassing, because people are afraid of having honest opinions about various matters in this country.

The Home Minister of a particular State made this statement in the face of the statement of the Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha, as follows:

> "Some kind of verification takes place, which is an old practice, not about political opinions, but about other matters. We are trying to put an end to this."

The Prime Minister of the country says that he is trying to put an end to it, while the Home Minister of a State says: no, this is very essential and necessary. Where do we stand, and whose statement is to be taken as authoritative? I would like the Home Minister to go into this question as early as posible, because as I said this system cuts at the very root of democracy.

Now I come to the plight of Government servants under the care of the Home Ministry. We are getting deputations—people are coming to, I think, many other MPs. also—with grievances. The main thing is that even today a large number of Assistants working in the Central Secretariat have very few chances of going up because of competitive examinations and all that. The case of the Assistants, who are quite large in number, has to be considered sympathetically. The one main thing that the Government has to do, according to me, is to have statutory rules as asoon as possible to govern appointments, promotions, and all these things in the Central Secretariat. It is really a pity that after so many years of freedom, the Central Secretariat has no such statutory rules. Some old Central Secretariat Reorganisation Scheme or some such

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

thing is still continuing. So, I would plead with the Government to see that the statutory rules are formulated and put into effect as soon as possible. As it is a very complicated matter, I cannot give any particular view on it, but I would like the Home Ministry to see that the misapprehensions and heart-burning among the large number of Assistants about their future chances and promotions are removed by suitable steps taken by the Government as soos as possible.

There is another category, of class IV employees. They are really very unfortunate because they did not have any chance of getting any kind of education. Some of them, while serving passed some examinations, may be matriculation. I would like the Home Ministry to see whether it is possible that some posts in Class III can be reserved for such candidates in Class IV who happen to get some kind of a certificate, mostly matriculation certificate.

Another point which I want to place before the Ministry is the problem of classifying Madras City as "A" Class. I would at least like to know the reasons why the Home Ministry is refusing to do that even now. I would like the Home Ministry to refer to this in his reply.

Then there is the problem of IAS and IPS officers who have been posted in Kashmir for the last so many years. It seems they are not getting chances, even after many years of service, to go to some other place. Some of them may be belonging to other places. Of course, according to the regulations, they have to serve in any part of ndia, but at the same time, I think it will be only justice done to them if after many years of service, some of them get chances to go to some other parts of the country.

One word about the creation of more and more central services. Recently, the Government has decided to have Forest Service, Engineering Service and Health Service. They may be having more services. The Government may be having an idea that the creation of more and more Central services will help national integration. We on this side would like to be associated with that idea completely, but we feel that what is actually happening in our country today is too much of unnecessary centralisation. Actually, the idea of State autonomy, which is there in the Constitution, is being thrown to the winds. So, unnecesary creation of too many Central services, especially when they relate to State subjects, is not good. Perhaps it will go counter to the idea of national integration. Any kind of centralisation will not help national integration. So, that is a criticism that we have to offer as far as the creation of more and more Central services is concerned.

Finally, I would like the Home Minister especially to consider the questions raised by me, mainly the question of national integration, police vertification and the question of democracy connected with that, and the problem of police administration and the reform in police administration which is urgently called for. I hope the present Home Minister, reputed to be very sweet and good, will do his best to look into these problems and do the needful.

Shri Mahida: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned more with law and order, and I regret to find that the law and order situation in our Capital itself is that Delhi, as recorded since 1956, has had about 70 explosions, and we are being told that they are mainly political. I personally consider that this is due to laxity on the part of officials, and I desire that those officials who show such laxity should be dealt with very severely. We had a very sad experience in the Capital when we lost the Father of the Nation and we do not want that our national leaders should be in danger by such explosions and other political activities.

There have of late been a lot of talk about national integration and many Members have voiced their feelings in committees. Even the previous speaker referred to it. My Party also fully endorses this idea of national integration. But how this objective of national integration is to be achieved? It is very easy to talk in committees and in assemblies.. The difficulty is in putting these ideas in action. My humble suggestion is that national integration from the top would not do. It must be evolved in the villages and if we are able to succeed there, then I am sure these national integration talks will succeed. We, however, find that all such matters mostly start from big cities and capitals and then go down to the people. But it has not been found working. If national integration is to be started in rural areas, I suggest that four or five national leaders should go and do propaganda there, and if it is found successful, its scope should be widened. Merely talking of national integration will not do. I submit that I for one shall offer my services to the National Integration Committee or any such body which may require our help in the rural areas.

We also talk of evolving a code of conduct for political parties. Well, it is a very laudable ideal. But when we try to put these ideals into practice, then the leaders of political parties come into disagreement. This has been my sad experience since my coming into this House. There is a lot of talk of unity and national interest, but when it comes to a matter of evolution of a code of conduct we fight shy and we are not able to put such ideals into practice, educated though we are. On the other hand I find that there is a lot of cooperation from the uneducated classes more than from the educated classes. I do not wish to raise this issue either with my friends here or outside, but I believe we talk more and do less. If we want to do more and talk less, we must go out of this House, put our heads together and work hard. Without working hard in the rural areas, I do not think the country can progress.

We have also to face the dacoit menace in Madhya Pradesh and other States. The depredations of these dacoits have not been checked. They should be very severely dealt with either within the country or on our borders. I also find that the borders of Gujerat are not safely guarded. There is a lot of incursion of Pakistani nationals. They come in very easily and go out easily also. All such undersirable intrusions should be very severely dealt with.

The Home Ministry should also revise the Arms Act which was devised by the former British Government. I personally believe that arms should be given very freely to deserving people. It is also found that those who deserve it do not get it, while those who do not deserve it get it. I find that arms licences are freely given to business classes, people who do not know how to handle a pistol or fire a gun. I want that arms should be given freely to people living in rural areas, and more particularly near our borders. Not only should they be given arms, but also imparted training in their use, so that they may know how to deal with raiders or cattle lifters. I plead that the Arms Act should be amended by the Home Ministry as early as possible.

I feel that associations like the National Rifle Association should be given every encouragement. I request Members of Parliament to join such associations and form a national front. When the safely of our country is endangered we do not want to sit here and talk. On the other hand we should be well-versed in the use of arms and lead our people in fighting aggressors.

[Shri Mahida]

I find that the Home Ministry gives grants to persons who have served the nation. I would in this connection like to refer to the case of one Mr. Palande who has served our country very ably on the Goa front. He has lost his eye and arms, but he is not able to get his full pension which is due to him. I have brought this to the notice of the State Government. I want that such persons who have suffered for the sake of our country should not be neglected. They should be given adequate pension for their life.

It is rather surprising that in Delhi, the capital, there is no national monument to those who fell fighting for our independence. I have visited many countries in the world, where there are tombs for unknown warriors. But it is a sad commentary that even fifteen years after our becoming independent, we have not yet had a national monument for those who have laid down their lives for the sake of the country. I hope the whole House will agree with me in requesting the Home Ministry to have a national monument to all those who feel for the sake of independence of the country. It is regrettable that we have not yet been able to commemmorate these who laid down their lives for the sake of the independence of the country. It is high time we have such a national monument.

I find that the Home Ministry deals with backward classes. I have with me an extract from the Dhabar Committee which has gone into the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I find that the bulk of 20 million tribal population in India remains unaffected by the development activity. The tribals are also a part of our country. They only get a chance sometimes to visit Delhi on the 26th January in connection with the celebration of our Republic Day. They are brought here, exhibited to the public and then forgotten. I would request the Home Ministry to devote more attention and money to them and bring them on a par with the rest of our population.

I would now like to say a word about prohibition. I come from an area where prohibition has been in force for the past fifteen years. I find it very puzzling that while in the former Bombay State and the present Gujerat State drinking is a crime, it is not a crime to drink in Delhi. I request the Central Government that there should be uniform laws. If it is a crime to drink in Gujerat, is it not a crime to drink in Delhi?

Of course, I do not drink; and I am a believer in prohibition. I personally believe that people should have the liberty to drink or not to drink. But, if there is a law, it should be uniform for the whole country and not such that while it is not a crime in Delhi it is a crime in Bombay or Gujerat. There should be a uniform law; and there should not be different sets of rules for different parts of the country. I would request the Home Minister to look into this matter and have uniformity all over the country.

In the matter of languages, I find that Hindi has not made much advance. Hindi should be our national language though there is opposition from the south. We should not force this language on them. The language should be spread in such a way that people take to it and try to speak in Hindi. I wish Members in the House, and more particularly myself also, should address the House in Hindi so that every one is able to understand. The Home Ministry should do something to do propaganda among the officials also. There should be progressive use of Hindi everywhere.

I want to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to one thing, though it does not concern the Ministry in particular. In Jamnagar we have got a Sainik School where the examinations are taken in English. The boys from Gujarat, who are taught no English at all from the fifth standard or the eighth standard, are not able to appear in those examinations. I am mentioning this only to show that this want of uniformity with regard to the use of languages causes trouble to young boys from Gujarat, which is considered to be backward in military training. We have such an opportunity and yet the boys cannot appear because they have not had their education in English at all.

The question of the privy purses of the Princes also comes under the Home Ministry. I am not directly concerned with this. But there are matters which cannot be taken to a court of law. For that the previous permission of the Home Ministry or the Central Government is necessary. I would request the Home Minister to appoint a committee of elderly Princes to look into their affairs, since these affairs cannot go to a court of law. Since they do not have the advantage of going to a court of law, this matter should be dealt with by a committee of Princes. It should go into family matters, pertaining to marriages, grants of allowances and things like that.

I also find that there are a good number of Indian technicians and scientists who are out for jobs. They are foreign trained. As our Prime Minister himself said, we want our scientists and technicians to come back to our country and serve the country; but we find many of them still without jobs when they return to India. They become frustrated and many of them go back. I would request the Home Minister to use his good offices to see that such people, who have better training, are made better use of in this country.

A word about the northern borders of our country, near the Himalayas. I find that a lot of political activity has been going on lately. I have heard and read that certain political parties have been doing propaganda that Tibet, because it has joined China, has gained a lot and people are more prosperous there than in India. Such activities and also others are going on all along the northern border. I request the Hime Minister to pay more attention to these border activities and also to foreigners going round in different disguises to those parts. These things should be checked and the police should be alerted on our northern borders.

I personally feel that in our democracy we allow rather too much of liberty for such activities. Certainly healthy activity is welcome; but when the defence of our country is concerned, the Home Ministry cannot be neglectful of such political activities. They should not allow such activities to go ahead and then, ultimately, arrest somebody here and there. By that time much of evil would have been created. I hope our Home Minister, though small in appearance, yet with a largeness of heart, would pay more attention to these and be more severe because in statecraft laxity is never appreciated. We have always to regret afterwards. If we take stern action from the beginning then we shall have no cause to regret. These border activities on the north should not be taken lightly. They are activities which would affect us in times to come. So long as the matters are not dealt with by the military and we deal with them in a police way, our primary responsibility is to take more care about the northern borders. We must also devote attention to our western and eastern borders. But, at the moment, we should be more careful about a giant country bordering our country. Those who have been there say that there is complete laxity of law and order there. I suppose he is already paying attention to this. But I would like to bring to the notice of the House the fact that we should be very careful about what is happening on our northern borders because they are vast and rather neglected too. It is difficult to defend 2000 long miles. I would request the Home Minister to send some of the Members of our House there and make enquiries personally and report

[Shri Mahida]

to the House the happenings there from time to time.

The Home Minister has a very arduous task of maintaining law and order and keeping peace in normal times in our country and in the capital. I desire Government should be very severe with those who are responsible for these explosions—for political or other reasons—and punish them severely. After all Government has to rule the country and it must do that in a strong way. I feel that our government is one of the best in the world. I say this because it is a national government and I am proud of it. But I want that our Government should be strong and effective and not lenient as we find it. We have been far too lenient, in a sense, in dealing with outsiders, may be Pakistanis or may be Chinese. This leniency must stop because you will find that those who have been lenient in the past have ultimately suffered because of that and their country has also suffered.

My last submission is that the views I have expressed will be borne in mind by the Home Minister in particular and also the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 36 hon. Members have experessed a desire to speak on this Ministry's Demands. Naturally the time for the Congress speakers will be limited—not more than fifteen minutes.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sometime it is very difficult to prepare so many charts and so many figures and then speak in ten minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I discussed this matter with the hon. Speaker and he did not contribute to this view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 36 speakers; that shows the popularity of the Home Ministry. We shall try to adjust.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Once a year we get an opportunity to discuss a particular department in all its aspects. If we are supposed to finish our speeches in ten minutes, it becomes a ritual.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If repetitions are avoided, any good speech can be compressed in 10-15 minutes.

Shri Khadilkar: Some more time should be permitted where important matters are discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am in the hands of the House.

श्री गणपति राम (मछलीशहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन मेम्बरों को अभी तक एक बार भी बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला है, उन को बोलने का मौका अवश्य दें ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Sir, I am very glad that the Central Government has at last decided to increase the number of All India Services and have the Statistics, Economic, Engineering, Forest, Medical, Health and Education Services. The previous speaker was afraid that this way we were doing away with the autonomy of the States. I do not think so; on the other hand an all India outlook is very necessary. When we are talking of national integration, if our services do not have an all India outlook, how can it be possible to implement our measures and policies on national integration. Therefore, I do welcome that these services are being started now or in the near future. I am sure that the All India approach will also help our officers to come to Delhi sometimes and go back again to their States to understand what our policies and objectives are. But here I should sound a note of warning. Since Independence especially officers who come to Delhi do not go back; they tend to stick here; that is in the administrative services. It was not so in the old days. I have spoken on this particular point earlier and I would speak again about it because just as from the district to the State, so also from the State to the Centre, those who come up with certain experience become out of date after sometime. So, it is better that they go back to the State and to the districts and gather fresh experience and then come to the centre. Very often the way of handling problems enunciated in the Centre is out of date. Things are moving fast. The States are all not alike and the problems are varied. I am glad that at least in some States the district administrators are now getting some special allowance so that there is not much difference from being in the State headquarters and in the districts. After all it is the field level which is the pivot of our administration. If at that level we do not have persons of sufficient seniority and if all our good officers come to the State level or to the Centre, all our schemes suffer greatly.

There is another problem which has already been brought to the notice of the Home Ministry through the report of the plan projects committee on backward classes and social welfare in 1959. In tribal areas and in welfare administration as a whole there is great difficulty and that is the presence of those who know little of the type of administration required or have no knowledge of what they are expected to do. I know that certain re-orientation work is being done in this respect. But a special cadre for the backward classes such as tribals has not been set up nor is accentuation given to their training which is required to have an understanding of the problems of tribals. Very often tribal blocks suffer very much because the personnel do not understand what they are supposed to do and unless the objectives which inspire us here are understood by those who implement our schemes, how are we going to implement them in the right manner?

It may be said that public undertakings do not come under this Ministry but the report mentions about the Industrial Management Pool. There is need for proper understanding of business ways and arrangements for training facilities for those who take up public undertakings. I do not mean that those who have their loyalties to some business concern would be the best people in a public undertaking; not that. But those who are to undertake public projects should be trained in actual work either in the public sector or in some fields in the private sector so that they understand the work they are doing, so that also the criticisms that are brought against the public sector, very much exaggerated by those who do not believe in the public sector, may be met. That is why I suggest that those who are to man them should be given proper training before they actually take on any great responsibility.

In this report there is a paragraph about the infiltration of Pakistani nationals into Assam. Two years ago when the treatment of Bengalis in Assam was considered in this House, more than one Member pointed out that there was a great deal of infiltration of Muslims from Pakistan going on in the Assam border and that some steps should be taken about it. At that time not much notice was taken. I am glad that the Home Ministry's report has mentioned it and there should also be adequate measures to prevent it. I would request him, when he replies, what these preventive measures referred to in the report are and whether they have been implemented, to prevent infiltration of Pakistanis, particularly on the scale that they have been coming in recent months.

There is reference to the border problems and development of border areas in certain States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and certain money has been given by the Planning Commission. I am glad that there is some recognition of the need of the development of our borders. I

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

cannot understand why the eastern border between us and China and Pakistan, especially between the borders of West Bengal and Tibet or China border, should not receive some more attention. It is not only necessary from the military point of view; from the point of the local population also, proper measures should be taken. The propaganda that is done on our borders goes on unchecked: there are all kinds of propaganda among the people who live in our borders and we on our side do not counter them in the proper way nor is the development of the border taken up as it should be. I am glad Home Ministry is conscious of this and has taken cognisance of this and I would ask them to pay a little more attention. I am talking of the Tibet-China border which is very much more important than even the border with Pakistan which is after all a people like our own. To check the kind of propaganda that goes on there, a great deal more has to be done not merely by sending leaflets but by people going round and explaining to them what the real position is. Since they are ignorant they are often led to believe in things which are completely untrue. Therefore, they are not able to protect their borders or are inclined to do it as they could. I do not say that all are like this, but there are ignorant people amongst whom some kind of propaganda is still going on.

15 hrs.

I now turn to the next question and that is the question of the welfare of backward classes. There is a constitutional guarantee regarding the position of the backward classes. It is the Home Ministry at the Centre which is in charge of this matter. There have been committees; there is a plan projects committee with which I was associated. There was the Elwin Committee for the tribal blocks and last but not least, there was a Commission under the chairmanship of Shri U. N. Dhebar All these committees have made certain reports, but I do not think they have been taken cognizance of in any particular way.

First of all, I should like to speak something about what was suggested sometime back and that was about the administration at the Centre regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as the tribals. I have spoken a little while ago about the requirements of workers in the field. Now, let me say about the Centre. It is a sad commentary on the administration when I say that only a few pages are devoted to this very important problem in this large report of the Home Ministry. There has been a suggestion earlier that at least a separate department should be set up, especially under the Home Ministry, to look after this subject. I have no objection to the subject remaining in the Home Ministry provided there is a separate department dealing with a matter of such urgent importance to this country.

The other day, there was a non-official resolution on the subject of untouchability. I must say that a good deal of what was said that day is true. My own experience in rural areas is that even today, and even in the States which are not so backward in regard to untouchability, there are places and areas where untouchability is still practised. How can we tolerate this position when in our Constitution we have laid down that it is a crime against which there should be punishment? I would like the hon. Minister to supply the figures as to what are the number of cases where untouchability has been practised in the States and the nature of punishment given to the offenders on account of the practice of untouchability.

Leave alone the question of untouchability which is of course the worst of all crimes and the question as to how we should get rid of it.

Take, for instance, the Scavengers Enquiry Committee. They have given a report. Have the suggestions been implemented? My information is that the recommendations have not been implemented so far. I hope that the Home Ministry will soon implement them because that will at least help to some extent. If people have an occupation which is unclean, then this untouchability would continue all the more; not that there is any justification for it, but that is one of the things which should be removed and that is one of the means by which perhaps we might get rid of this untouchability also.

I am glad that the report has mentioned something about which some of us have been very anxious sometime back. I think the plan projects committee also mentions it. The later reports also have said that the criterion for backwardness is gradually becoming economic. But when there are social stigmas which continue against certain sections, which cannot easily be removed, at least the criterion of economic backwardness must be implemented at present as within a class. For instance, within the Scheduled Castes, there are those who have been educated, those who have much better means of living. It is not for them, who perhaps have a better condition of living than even many caste-Hindus, that these opportunities are meant. Therefore, we should be very careful. In the same way, there are sections within the tribals. Some people think that among the tribals, there is no such difference. But I know that among them too this pernicious system has come in. Naturally, there are those who are better off, and are able and alert, who have some kind of education, are able to get all the advantage and opportunities. Therefore, I am glad that the Ministry has laid down this criterion, and I hope that this will be properly implemented. I would like to have an answer here as to how it is going to be implemented. The criterion for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the tribals or for any other backward people should be one of economic backwardness as within that fold so that we can reach a time when the economic criterion will be the only criterion for citizens as a whole. The social stigma that still sticks to some sections of society is a thing which is really sad; it is sad that after so many years of independence we still cannot get rid of it. I do not blame the Government altogether for this, because it is not something that the Government alone can achieve. The hon. Members of this House—all of us who are here—the people or the public in general, and particularly the people in the rural areas, have got to understand this. Unless this is understood, all that we talk about has no meaning. How can we get national integration, when we do not know how to treat our own people who are kept backward? Therefore, I suggest with all respect that the Home Ministry might put a little more focus on this question; that it should have a separate department and go through all the recommendations and implement them. Otherwise, what is the use of these committees which have made recommendations? There is no time for me to particularise any of them, but I have only mentioned them in general in so far as the Government can do, by which we can really bring about improvement. I hope the Home Ministry goes through those recommendations with a view to improve the situation.

I think the Planning Commission has given—I do not remember the exact amount—a sum of Rs. 114 crores for the Centre and the States for the purpose of improving the conditions of backward groups. So, our general desire is there. The Government's desire is there. Therefore, when we are to improve the condition we must take into account all the suggestions made by those persons and committees who have been going round those areas and who have particularly studied and given their whole atten-

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

tion to these problems. It is dispiriting for them to find that in spite of all that they have said things have not moved.

Before I conclude, I would like to touch upon one point and that is in regard to Panchayati Raj. This morning there was a question about it, namely, the safeguards for tribals and for the Scheduled Castes. Someone said, "women". That is another point and that can be attended to rather more easily. So far as the Scheduled Castes and the tribals are concerned, there is no doubt that the Panchayati Raj in many places is not operating well. The plan projects committee has gone into the details and it has suggested that safeguards should be provided. I do not know how the functional committees are working. I am not talking about those who get votes and representation in the panchayats where the majority are not Scheduled Castes or tribes. I am talking about the others who should get some kind of representation in the functional councils, and there should be some money set apart for such work. I do not know if that is being done. Perhaps it is being done on theory, but I am talking of practice.

I want to say that I am glad that the Home Ministry is taking more interest in all these things than before by having created a separate cell as has been mentioned in the report, but I would request them to have a separate department under one of the Ministers. There are so many Ministers in this Ministry, and surely one of them can undertake to see that things are done in the right way in regard to this most urgent problem. We talk of equal opportunity; we talk of a socialist pattern of society. But of what avail? A socialist pattern of society can come only when equal opportunities are afforded to all those people who even today suffer from social disabilities and economic backwardness.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants for this Ministry.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find that the present Ministry of Home Affairs has become a sort of residuary Ministry. We have an article in the Constitution wherein the powers which do not find any mention in any of the three..

An Hon. Member: He is not audible.

Shri S. S. More: I am trying to adjust myself to this seat. I would raise the pitch of my voice if I am not audible.

Shri Datar: Please come this side.

Shri S. S. More: I do not want to go there. I have developed a fascination for this seat. My submission is that all matters which are not wanted by any of the other Ministries are thrown on the shoulders of the Home Ministry. Therefore, I would call it a residuary Ministry. Powers which are of a very disturbing character, powers which concern matters which are likely to give a sort of headache to the Minister dealing with it, all these powers are being thrown on the Home Ministry. It has become a sort of a bag where all odds and ends have to be thrusted. My submission is, asking the House to carry on a searching probe about the affairs of such a Ministry within the short span of 8 hours is nothing less than, if I may say so, a mockery.

An Hon. Member: 10 hours.

Shri S. S. More: All the matters which are put under the Home Ministry are of so vital importance from the point of the public and so large sections of people are affected in their daily life by the use—right or wrong use—of these powers; that longer time ought to have been allotted for the discussion of this particular Ministry.

Taking an overall picture of the achievements of the Ministry, I may express gratification to some extent, but my gratification is tinged with some concern and anxiety. There are so many matters hanging on the hands of the Minister that he does not find on occasions time enough to deal with other matters which are of some vital importance to home sectors in the country. I will mention only two matters so as to remain within the allotment of time that you have made. I will refer to the question of disputes regarding borders, in which some of us are very vitally interested. This country is known as the country of many rivers. But now we are running the risk of this country being known as the country of many disputes. There are communal disputes, language disputes, territorial disputes and disputes regarding the distribution of water.

This border dispute has assumed vital importance. We completed the reorganisation of the States by the end of 1956. On those occasions, some of us here did voice our fears that we are reorganising the States in a very hasty manner, without proper understanding of the difficulties, without proper appreciation of the complaints from different areas. But we were in a hurry and we did somehow finaalised this reorganisation. But somehow, though the major fire has burnt down, there are some burning embers which are giving out as great heat as possible.

Take for example Bihar and Bengal. There are some disputes. Between Bihar and Orissa also, there are some disputes. There are so many. Coming nearer home......

Shri Raghunath Singh: Maharashtra and Mysore. You are leaving your own province.

Shri S. S. More: If my friends will have some patience, they will realise that I am not forgetting my own home. Take, for instance, the dispute which Maharashtra has with Mysore. I particularly feel awkward to mention Mysore, when you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, are sitting in the Chair. I speaking from this quarter and you sitting there are a sort of two parties to a dispute, which is all along drifting....

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Chair cannot be any party.

Shri S. S. More: I thought ladies are capable of understanding humour. That was my impression. But I shall disabuse my mind of that.

What has the Government been doing to solve the border dispute? It is quite right to say that these are manifestations of narrow regionalism. It is very well to ride the high horse saying it is a startling exhibition of some parochial attitude. But I do not view these matters, these disputes, in that particular light. I feel that by pleading for linguistic reconstruction of States, the Congress has lighted in the mind of our people—the flame for demanding such reconstruction of regional feelings, it will not lie in the mouth of those who are ruling this country to say, "Do not be soil parochial; do not take such a narrow view of the matter. Rather look at the other man as your brother".

There is talk of national integration. But I would tell those who are participating in that movement that sermons from the mount have been delivered from the beginning of the world, but they have not done anything to improve the quality of the world. Human nature, after all, is human nature. When brothers fall out, the fight between brothers is more devilish and more fierce than the fight between two ordinary persons. Cain murdered Abel. Why? Because nothing was done to remove his grievance. As long as you do not find a remedy to attend to these grievances, as long as you do not devise a machinery which will try to settle that feud in amicable impartiality, people are bound to break brotherly bonds. They are

[Shri S. S. More]

bound to take the law into their own hands, if necessary.

Take, for instance, Maharashtra. I was here in 1956 and I very stoutly protested with regard to some of the Marathi-speaking areas which were being given to Mysore. If the Marathi-speaking people have to come together, naturally, subject to the rule of contiguity, every other part, where Marathi-speaking people are there, should be brought together, like a family, which has been separated for many reasons, coming together after a long period of hardship. But somehow, this was not attended to. We were given certain promises, in private of course, which cannot be quoted, that our grievances will be redressed. Our people have been agitating peacefully, with all the decencies of a quarrel, but somehow their grievances have remained unattended to. This country is under a democracy and you know that in a democracy, the will of the people has to be given the greatest attention. The only effective way which democracy has devised for expressing the will of the people is election.

In 1957, some of the people from Belgaum were hankering to go back to their own State. They fought the elections against those who were saying that Belgaum ought to be an integral part of Mysore State. With what result? They defeated all the candidates who were standing for integrating Belgaum with Mysore. In 1962, the elections took place and again with greater vengeance, they have demonstrated that all of them stand unequicocally to go back to Maharashtra. I do not want to speak on these occasions in a militant mood, because aggression and militancy have not helped any cause. I want to speak with the greatest humbleness and meekness, if I can muster those virtues. I want to bring to the notice of the House and of the hon. Minister that this question will not tolerate any long this policy of drifting. It is the Central Government which must take courage into both hands and like an impartial judge come to some conclusion on the merits of the problem. I do not want to make any *ex-parte* demand that whatever we have been saying ought to be accepted as a biblical truth. There may be some other side to the question. But who is going to discuss the merits of this question? What machinery have Government devised to enable the aggrieved party to go to some agency and say: "Well, I come to you with my grievances, go into those grievances and if you find that my grievances are well found then give the verdict in my favour". Unfortunately, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is a matter of the greatest wrong which has not been provided with any remedy. Jurisprudence of different countries tell us that every wrong must have a remedy. If any country has no remedy for a wrong it may be treated as a country which is far from modern civilisation.

But what is the remedy provided for those who feel that their patch of land must go to a praticular province? My sumission is that we have no such remedy. Our people have been afflicted, harassed and hounded out of life. They have been going from door to door of those who are in power and pleading on their knees, but with no result. Certain grounds of convenience and expediency are adduced. It is quite natural that an executive government when it has to deal with a very delicate problem is subjected to different pulls and pressures. It cannot have the ruthless impartiality of a judge who without caring for the result may do what is right and ay punish the wrong-doer. Unfortunately, our meekness has been interpreted as a weakness, and if there has to be any punishment it is the poor Maharashtrians who are to be pilloried and put in the dock. I request the Home Minister—I know he is a very kind hearted person and my plea will have some influence on him....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): That is his weakness.

Shri S. S. More: I agree with Shri Tyagi, although such occasions of agreement are very rare. Because he is so kind hearted, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, every Minister is shoving on everything which is of a difficult nature to his portfolio.

I was asking, what are the remedies? One might say, why don't you negotiate; you are brothers, sit like brothers and negotiate as to how the family properly is to be distributed. We have done that. The Mysore Government appointed two persons as their referee. The Maharasthra Government appointed two persons as their referee. But these four persons were like east and west; they never came together, with the result that Shri Pataskar and Shri Bhatt sumitted a separate report and the two representatives of Mysore have, I believe submitted another report.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Not yet.

Shri S. S. More: Not yet? But I am sure that it will be on its way very shortly. So private negotiations have gone. We are telling the Chinese to settle our disputes by private negotiations. On occasions we make an apeal to Pakistan to settle our boundary disputes or other disputes by private settlement sitting across the table or round the table, but we are not prepared to carry this message so that the Mysoreans will act on it or the Maharashtrians will accept it. One is looking east and the other is looking west, and there is hardly any meeting ground between the two.

Then, if private negotiations fail there must be some other remedy. Executive interference is the next step. But as I have said, in this matter at least the executive is following a policy of drift. Postpone an evil thing:

अशुभस्य कालः हरणम् । ✓

They think, why displease the Mysorean Congressmen, why displease the Maharashtrian Congreemen, why displease this great man who is of immense use to us, why displease that man etc. All such considerations are of course, very natural with an executive government. I can understand their difficulties. But the proper course for them would have been to cast the responsibility on some judicial body.

There are instances. I really wonder why the Boundary Commission—though I had tabled an amendment to that effect—suggestion was not accepted. This is the only matter which is left out of the purview of judicial commissions. Take, for instance, the river disputes. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 says in one section that if two or more States have some dispute about water distribution then they may make a reference to the Central Government and the Central Government will be pleased to appoint a sort of a judicial tribunal. I need not go into the details of it now. Then, I am referring to another enactment, this River Boards Act of 1956 also says the same thing. If there are certain disputes regarding the decision of Water Boards then a complaint has to be made to the Central Government and the Central Government in its wisdom may appoint a judicial tribunal of a man selected by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court. I fail to understand why such a provision, why such a necessary outlet for the grievances of the people was not thought of by the Government. Sir, steam is a useful commodity, steam is a useful power, but you must have safety valves through which the excess of steam can be let out. If you in your considerations of convenience do not put in those necessary safety valves possibly the steam may assert, may resist and may burst with the greatest trouble to the man who tried to avoid those safety valves.

Sir, in all humility, in all humbleness, I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister the agitated state of people's minds. I am moving

[Shri S. S. More]

among the people. For the purpose of the last elections I had to go to the people. If there is any burning question in the minds of the Maharashtrians and in the minds of the Maharashtrians of Mysore, then it is the question as to how Belgaum has to be disposed of. There are some people who talk about possession, of possession being the nine points of law. Some Mysorean friends who are my best friends said: "Mr. More, the property has been in our possession for six years".

An Hon. Member: That is not the ground.

Shri S. S. More: I am talking about my friends; you may not be one of my friends. They say, we are in possession of this property. If we allow this "possession" argument and the 'nine points of law' to assert, to come into the picture, then, Sir, I submit that the Chinese will be perfectly justified in saying that the chunk of land which they have taken from India is in their possession and Pakistan may advance the same argument and say that Azad Kashmir is in their possession. "Possession" is a very deadly argument, and it is best for the country that none of us. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, I do submit to your order and close my speech, but before I resume my seat I think. I should make an earnest appeal to the Home Minister—of course, there will be many pulls and pressures, as I have stated, preventing him from undertaking some positive action by which this long-standing dispute can be justly resolved—that it is time for him to shed off the robe of meekness and assert in the interest of justice, justice which has been asked for by the Maharashtrians, a large section of the Marathi Speaking people for the last five or six years.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warangal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Home Ministry is considered to be a key Ministry and our Home Minister is a tranquil-minded Minister, the higher he rises, the greater is his humility. He is one who has tranquillity and law and order of the whole country. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not audible. So, he might come to one of the front benches.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: This Ministry, in a way, is easy to handle; this country also is one easy to administer, because, though we have produced dacoits and things of great distinction, still, on the whole, we are a very peace-loving people. But, on the other hand, it is a very difficult country to administer, because we have got passions, feeling and accumulated emotions which get aroused without notice, without warning, and the Home Minister is faced all on a sudden with a situation which is dynamic, which is full of danger. Added to that, he has also to take notice of what our great neighbour Pakistan does inside and outside the country. So, the Home Minister has not only to control the exhibitions of these passions, but he has also to prevent these passions affecting the machinery of law and order itself. It is because of the attitude of our Home Minister and his general approach of kindness, of understanding, that we find tranquillity and peace in our country, which is such a large country with such a complex situation. The way, the tact, and the administrative skill with which our Home Minister handled the situation in Cachar or the fast of Master Tara Singh—I was in Kabul myself when Master Tara Singh was fasting and we were all the time fearing that any moment the whole of Punjab would be set ablaze— . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, no. Do not give so much importance to it.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: That is the feeling we had then. But the way in which our Home Minister handled the situation and the understanding that he has shown shows that he has got a voice that soothes and a hand that heals. We are really lucky to have a Home Minister of such a calibre.

A great deal has been said about national integration. I would also like to say a few words about that. It is a very important question. Our place in the world, apart from other things, is also due to the size of our country. We are 400 million people, and the voice of 400 million, if they are united and integrated, can change the course of history. Therefore, it is a very important question, no doubt. But I have a little difference about the approach to this question.

We have had Pakistan, and that was due to the disintegration of the country. When the Muslim League lost in every election, all over the country, we went on negotiating, whether it was Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Bengal or any other State. So, ultimately, it is for history to say who and where we tumbled. Anyhow, we had that division. The wounds of it are not still healed and we see the effects of it even today. We are talking a great deal on the refugee problem; that is the situation arising out of our so-called division.

Today we have communal parties. We have got even parties which advocate cecession. What is our attitude towards this problem? You cannot talk of national integration one side and allow parties which generally create disintegration to continue to function. When China or any other country takes a bit of our land, there is a hue and cry, and quite rightly so, that armed action be taken to throw out the aggressor. If some of our own people ask, or advocate, the division of this country and taking a chunk of our country away from us, why should they be treated differently, I ask you. Because, if you want integration, we must be quite definite that there should be no compromise about where we stand.

On this question we all begin with the talk about unity in diversity. To my mind, it is a contradiction in terms. Archemedis discovered the law of buoyancy by sitting in a tub. Newton discovered the law of gravitation by seeing the falling of an apple. The Curies laboured in laboratories and discovered radium. Would you call that unity in diversity in silence? Or take the Upanishads, full of philosophy about life, about the nature of reality behind existence. Do you call that unity in diversity? There cannot be any diversity when the question is search of truth. On that, this country has taken the stand; it is in the soil of this country; you might search for truth in one corner, I might from another, but that does not divide us. That search itself unites us. So, in this country, every approach was welcome, not just a formality, it has a genuine feeling behind it. When the Parsis came, they were welcomed So also the Muslims and Christians before the emperors and empires came. That is the genuine Indian approach.

The other day I was standing near the Catholic Church near Gole Dak Khana. Some persons were walking there. When I started talking to them, they asked me whether they could go in. I said "yes"; I led them on. When one simple peasant saw the statue of Mother Mary, without any thought, he put his folded hands up in obeisance. I was standing there erect, without showing any signs, because I am an educated person. That person did not show reverence for that particular Goddess; that was not his Goddess. His obeisance came naturally because he is of the soil of India. He was paying respect to other seekers of truth; he was honouring another's image of worship however different it might be

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

to his own. It is that approach that is fundamental to India, and any talk of any other way will not survive in this country.

After all, this communal question is a question of the educated people. I had never found an ordinary man in this land who was really communal or preaching that spirit. We had blood-sheds and massacres all over the country; Muslims and Hindus were fighting like cats and dogs and blood was running like water; there was misery, feelings roused, passions roused but, in spite of all that, no communal party got elected in this country. No other country can bring about such a situation. So, if you want to integrate, you have to change your approach. You start with the idea of division and then you sit and labour to bring them together and to attach them to each other. My appeal to this House and to the country is: Accept unity as, the factor and then remove the delusions and *maya* that is around us. Unless you do that, you will not solve this question.

For example, I am of the minority community. You give me some service. You give me ticket for the election. You treat me very generously. Naturally, you expect that we are coming closer together in the sense that the feeling of difference is not there. From that point of view we do not come together and this is not the way which will bring about integration because in the very fact of your generosity there is that element of existence of difference and, whatever you may do, I am conscious and you are conscious as to what the basis of that action is. When we have that, it cannot produce results other than that particular action can produce.

We had four Muslim candidates in my Parliamentary constituency. Three of us won. 95 per cent of the voters were Hindus. That was also a region where we had the Razakar Government not long ago. But we won. We never felt any handicap because of the fact that we were muslims. That is the sort of thing that produces integration, that brings us together and not giving so many ministerships here and so many there; one minister Muslim, one Harijan, one woman, so many from this caste and so on. This way you cannot bring about integration, because however generous you might be, how many more ministers you might make, with that very generosity and special treatment that you give, in the depth our unconscious we are facing each other not as equals, not even as friends.

The Communist Party, I think, is one of the few parties which have got its approach at least in this matter quite rational. But even among them I was surprised to hear Shri Mukerjee's speech the other day when he hegan to make a list of grievances of the number of Harijans in the milk colony and so on and so forth that made me feel that given the opportunity he will also probably take the same road.

Now, take for example the Scheduled Castes. You have given them reservations. You are throwing money like water for their welfare work. All right. You have given them representation in the legislature, in Parliament and everywhere. But what is the result? If you analyse the votes of the Scheduled Castes, you will find that majority of the votes have been cast against the Congress which has been struggling sincerely and honestly for their welfare. Why?

An Hon. Member: No, that is not correct.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: That is the impression I have. Whenever they start speaking they begin with "Je accuse" that this has not been done or that has not been done. That is the subject of their song and of their speeches in this House and outside this House. Why is that?

Now we have included backward classes and we are taking the same road about them. I am afraid, we are on the wrong road. Favours also can divide, not injustice alone, because in those very favours, there is a non-recognition of the full stature of others' personality and emphasis on inequality. We are surprised to find that all these people for whom we do so much do not come forward and feel grateful. So, I suggest that all these reservations and all these favoured treatments to the minorities should stop.

An Hon. Member: Forthwith?

Another Hon. Member: Immediately?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Surely, forthwith. If you mean national integration in all seriousness, this must go because this does not bring us together at all. Why should I not be protected in the natural way as a citizen of this country. Why should these artificial props hold me all the time? If you do not do this and do not take the step in good time, you will find that we will be far away from our goal.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: So you want the present backwardness to be perpetuated?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: It is not perpetuation, but by this the backwardness will be removed. If I am backward, that does not mean that whole community is backward. If you want to put a patient into the hospital, you do not put the whole family inside the hospital.

If people are economically or for any social reasons backward, it is a different thing. Have economic reasons as the basis and go on that. Now you are dividing the country into bits. I am surprised when I read the Mysore Public Service Commission's Report—you, Sir, are connected with Mysore—that there is a whole list of communities. Every community and sub-community is given there as also the number employed this year and the number previous year. It looks like a chart of the stock exchange fluctuating all the time. When you are conscious all the time about your community, how can you bring about integration?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): When you are tolerating the stock exchange, why do pou not tolerate this also?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: The other day my hon. friends, Shri Trivedi and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri talked about the conditions of refugees from Pakistan. They felt very much concerned—naturally, because of the conditions there. They wanted to extend their help. We extend our help to the Congo and to Algiers, then why not the people from Pakistan? If you want you can have a special tax to help the refugees, I am prepared for that. I welcome that. But at the same time both these hon. Members said that as a solution let us have an exchange of population. By that one simple sentence they have reduced me from a full citizen of India to a second class citizen. I am a citizen of India. I have got exactly the same rights as Hon. Members, Shri Trivedi or Shri Parkash Shastri. I expected and am entitled to expect that these hon. Members would stand up and say that if for one citizen from the State the whole population of another country is to be given in exchange, that even if he were the biggest criminal in the land, the whole population of another country is not sufficient or good enough for exchange with the lowliest or the humblest of this land. If you take that attitude then we begin to integrate. You are dividing all the time. You are thinking in terms of division. How can you go on like this much longer?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Unfortunately, the Congress is thinking that way.

Shri Tyagi: Shall we shut our eyes?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is what I say.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: If you function on the basis of division, you cannot get results which are contrary to that. So, I insist that we change the entire approach and recognise the unity that is basic in India. We educated people are the communal problem. We form the thin film of this land and we have to get nourishment from the soil of India. Once you break that link you will fade away and will be thrown away like an autumn leaf before the storm because the real India that I regard as a contributor for the world is quite different from what we are speaking of.

One last thing I would like to say, and I say it with a great deal of reluctance because I have great regard for Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. And that is about the Preventive Detention Act. I know that there are very few detenus, hardly one hundred or two hundred or perhaps a thousand, in a land of four hundred millions. It might be twenty-four, it might be ten. I know they are also very well treated, there is an Advisory Board and all that. But one fundamental thing in a democracy is that every person should be tried in an open court. It is fourteen years since we attained Independence. We have mastered many crites and won the prize. We have successfully solved the refugee problem, the food problem and the States problem. Any country will be proud of these things. And we have got leaders who have a world stature. In spite of all these things, after fourteen years of Independence to have this Act on the statute book is not a credit to our democracy. So I appeal to the Home Minister that he may kindly take steps to see that this Act is removed from the statute book.

श्री ओंकार सिंह (बदायूं): आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकारी सेवाओं में ऊंचे पदाधिकारियों के लिए जो आई ए एस परीक्षाएं होती हैं उनका असर काफी अच्छा नहीं है। इसकी वजह से जब अपनी परीक्षाएं दे कर वे बहाल होते हैं और अपना कार्य भार संभालते हैं तो भली भांति संभाल नहीं पाते हैं। हमारे जो पिछले आई सी एस लोग हैं उनकी योग्यता में और आज जो आई ए एस की परीक्षाएं दे कर आते हैं उनमें जमीन और आसमान का अन्तर रहता है इसलिए इस बात पार ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे आई सी एस अफसर बराबर घटते जा रेहे हैं और आज उनकी संख्या १६६ ही रह गयी है। मालूम ऐसा होता हैं कि उनके साथ साथ हमारे प्रशासन का कार्य भी घटता जा रहा है इसके लिए ध्यान देना ही चाहिए।

साथ साथ इस बात पर भी ध्यान रहे कि आइ ए एस की परीक्षाओं का स्तर ऊंचा किया जाए और इस बात का भी ध्यान रहे कि हमारे अफसरों के अन्दर जो पुरानी नौकरशाही की भावनाएं हैं वे भी कम हों ताकि वे सद्भावना से जनता की सच्ची सेवा कर सकें।

साथ साथ मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कौडर के मुताबिक २१४७ अफसर होने चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार अपने कौडर को पूरा नहीं कर सकी है। अभी तक केवल १८२५ अफसर ही तैयार हुए हैं और इनका भी बटवारा समानता के साथ नहीं हुआ है। बाज बाज प्रदेशों का हाल तो बहुत ही बुरा है। दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश में ३५ की संख्या होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वहां १२ ही है। यानी एक तिहाई है। साथ ही साथ असम में ११७ के बजाए ८१ हैं। तो इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और साथ साथ इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि हमारे कौडर की संख्या पूरी क्यों नहीं हो रही है। अफसरों के पहुंचने में कोई दिक्कत है या सरकार की

तरफ से कोई दिक्कत है। जो दिक्कत हो उसको दूर करना चाहिए

साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात पर भी गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि राजनीतिक एकता कायम रखना उनका काम है। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जो कार्य चल रहे हैं उनसे फूट ज्यादा बढ़ रही है। सरकार को इस ओर भी कड़ाई के साथ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक चीज यह भी निवेदन करनी कि जो हमारे राजनीतिक दल हैं उनमें जो सत्तारूढ़ दल है वह हमारे प्रशासन के कार्यों में बड़ा बाधक रहता हैं और वह समझता है कि संविधान में शायद उस को ही मौलिक अधिकार मिले हैं। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि न्याय में बाधाएं न उपस्थित हों।

साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो राजनीतिक दल हैं उनके पीछे बड़ी सी. आई. डी. लगायी जाती है। आचार्य कृपालानी ने भी शिकायत की थी कि उनके आगे पीछे इस किस्म की सी. आई. डी. लगी रहती है। यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। सत्तारूढ़ दल को यह नहीं समझ लेना चाहिए कि देश सेवा का ठेका उन्हीं का है।

सरकार का ध्यान एक और बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज जो ८० प्रति शत जनता ग्रामों में रहती है, किसान लोग, उनकी रक्षा ठीक से नहीं हो पा रही है।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून): यह बात ठीक है।

श्री ओंकार सिंह : इसमें दिक्कत यह है कि एक एक थाने में दो दो सौ गांव हैं और थाने में १६ सिपाही और दो तीन दरोगा होते हैं। वह उनकी रक्षा करने के लिए आज की दशा में कामयाब नहीं होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ग्राम वासियों की रक्षा के लिए सरकार लाइसेंसों की नीति को हलका कर दे ताकि ग्राम वासी लोग अपने आप अपनी रक्षा कर सकें और समय पड़ने पर देश की रक्षा के काम में भी आ सकें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। आजादी से पहले कारतूसों का भाव ७ रुपया सैकड़ा था, लेकिन आज कारतूसों का भाव २५ रुपया प्रति सैकड़ा है। कारतूसों का भाव गिराया जाए और साथ लोगों को बन्दूक लेने की सुविधा मिले और उनको बन्दूक चलाना सिखाया जाए ताकि वह स्वयं अपनी रक्षा कर सकें और समय आने पर देश की भी रक्षा कर सकें।

मैं इतना कह कर धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now more their cut motions relating to Demands under the Ministry of Home Affairs subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Discrimination in appointment to Government jobs on the basis of political views of candidates

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1. (3).

Policy of refusing full representative Government to the Union territories

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1. (4).

Verification by police of candidates selected by the Union Public Service Commission

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced to Re. 1. (5).

Need to put to an end to corruption and favouritism

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (7).

Failure to adopt Hindi and other regional languages as official languages and a medium of academic and competitive examinations for Government service

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (8).

Failure to set up responsible Government in Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (9).

Need to hold discussion in the House on the report of the Backward Classes Commission

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (10).

Need for establishment of touring courts in each group of Panchayat villages

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (11).

Failure to implement earlier commitments regarding introduction of Whitley Council system of settling disputes with the Government employees

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (12).

Failure to re-instate all dismissed employees who participated in the General Strike

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (13).

Discrimination shown in the matter of appointments and promotions in Government services for holding particular political views

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (14).

Weight given to police reports regarding verification of antecedents in the matter of appointments to Government services

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (15).

Need to provide necessary safeguards and constitutional guarantees to the people belonging to minority community of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (16).

Brutality meted out by the Police to the tribal refugees in the Sub-Division of Amarpur, Tripura in May, June and July, 1961.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (17).

Need to provide shelter in Tripura or elsewhere in India to the tribal refugees who leave Pakistan

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (18).

Need to evaluate the scheme of Tribal Welfare

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (19).

Selection of I.A.S. officials from Scheduled Castes and backward communities

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (20)..

Failure to check Pakistani infiltration into India

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (21).

Need for better administrative vigilance

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (22). .

Need for rationalisation of court-fee to make justice less expensive

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (23).

Need to maintain the efficiency of Assistants in the Secretariat by holding annual Assistant Superintendent's examination

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (226).

Need to provide for equal opportunity to all Assistants for promotion to the posts of Section Officers by holding annual departmental examination

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (227).

Need to adopt a uniform basis for promotion from Assistant-Section Officers against future vacancies in the Central Secretariat Service

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (228).

Need to provide better scale of pay for Assistants

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (230).

Need for accelerating the work for welfare of the tribals particularly in education, health and communication in North and North East region of India

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (231).

Need for strengthening the Intelligence Branch

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (232).

Need for creating a department for welfare of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and tribal people living in plains

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (234).

Need to expedite examination and tendering of advice on Bills submitted by States for the assent of the Present

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (238).

Need for legislation to protect the Press and Pressmen from the Executive pressure

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (241).

Need to amend the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulations to prevent abuse of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (252).

Need to extend Kerala Agrarian Relations Act to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (253).

Need to extend debt laws to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (254).

Need to appoint a full-time legal adviser to advise the Administration of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands on legal matters

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (255).

Need for judicial reforms in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (256).

Need to separate the Executive from the Judiciary in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (257).

Need to establish a training centre in Laccadive to train the islanders in the maintenance of mechanised fishing boats

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (258).

Need to open more hospitals and dispensaries in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (259).

Need for more childrens' parks in Lacadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (260).

Need to improve water and road communications in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (261).

Need for handloom and mat weaving training centres in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (262).

Need to expedite the electrification of Kavarathy Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (263).

Need to open girls' High Schools in Androth and Ameni

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (264).

Need to improve postal facilities in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (265).

Need to construct an aerodrome in any of the islands in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (266).

Need to breed Badagara bucks in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (267).

Need to construct tourist bungalows in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (268).

Need to take immediate steps for integrating Manipur and Tripura into All India socio-political pattern

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (307).

Unsatisfactory position of law and order in Delhi

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (313).

Costly and over-complicated legal procedure

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (314).

Political interference in the administrative and judicial processes

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (315).

Failure to check abuse of the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (316).

Failure to take proper steps to improve the economic condition of the backward classes

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (317).

Need to implement the suggestions made by the Backward Classes Commission for the uplift of backward classes

Shri Lahri Singh: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (318).

Delay in implementing the advice tendered by the UPSC in regard to institute of a panel of Assistants who failed to obtain a place in the merit lists announced by the UPSC on the basis of 1960 and 1959 examinations

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (319).

Need to withdraw the secret orders to the States to conduct police verification

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (320).

Use of third degree methods in the investigation of crime

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (321).

Need to have UPSC examination centres in all the district headquarters

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (322).

Failure to bring about national unity and integration

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (324).

Failure to remove corruption, nepotism and red tapism in administration

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (325).

Delay in the formation of panel of all qualified candidates of Assistant Superintendent's examination of 1959 and 1960 in the Central Secretariat

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (325).

Need for an all party Government to meet the emergency situation at home and on the borders of our land

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100. (326).

Need for creating a separate Tribal Welfare Department in States

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Zonal Councils be reduced by Rs. 100. (27).

Administration of laws in the country

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1. (272).

Recruitment to Bench from the Bar

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced to Re. 1. (273).

Need to make justice less costly

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (29).

Need to recodify the Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Penal Code

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (30).

Need to simplify court procedures

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (31).

High fees to be paid by the Trade Unions for appealing to the Supreme Court

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (32).

Need for abolishing Court-fees for appeals

Shri Warior: I beg to move.

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (33).

Need for reintroducing the Jury system

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (34).

Need for complete separation of Judiciary from the Executive

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (35).

Need to re-codify the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100. (246).

Need to decentralise the I.P.S. cadres and give full powers to the State Governments in the matter of promotion, discipline and removal from service without seeking the approval of the Centre

Shri Nambiar: I beg move:

That the Demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100. (37).

Need for a fully representative Government for Delhi

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100. (44).

Need for a fully representative Government for Himachal Pradesh

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100. (45)

Need for special attention for improvement of Himachal Pradesh in matters of Communications, education and health

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Himachal Pradesh be reduced by Rs. 100. (46)

Recent firing resulting in the death of some P W.D. workers in Andaman Islands

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (47).

Failure in meeting the just demands of the P.W.D. workers in Andaman Islands

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (48).

Failure in instituting proper judicial enquiry into the recent firing on P.W.D. workers

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (49).

Need for settling in Andaman and Nicobar Islands many more people from thickly populated areas in India

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (50).

Failure to develop the natural resources of the Islands

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (51).

Need to improve the contacts and communications between the mainland and the Islands

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (52).

Shooting of workers in Andaman on 10th April, 1962

Shri Nambiar: I beg move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (53).

Need to increase the wages of workers in Andamans and bring them on par with Indian labour

Shri Nambiar: I beg move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (54).

Need for granting civil liberties like trade unions, freedom of association to the people of Andamans

Shri Nambiar: I beg move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (55).

Top-heavy administration in Andamans

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (56).

Treatment meted out to the victims of Police action in Andamans

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100. (57).

Need for a fully representative Government for Manipur

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by (58).

Measures adopted to suppress the demand for a popular government in Manipur

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100. (59).

Ned for special attention for improvement of Manipur in matters of communications, technical education and cottage industries

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100. (60).

Delay in enforcement of the provisions of the Tripura (Land Revenue and Land Reforms) Act, 1960

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (63).

Need to eradicate the scarcity of drinking water in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (64)

Delay in holding of Agartala Municipal Election in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (65).

Delay in the completion of the water supply works at Agartala Town, Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (66).

Failure to provide irrigation facilities to the water-scarcity areas of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (67)

Need to expedite the rehabilitation of jhumias in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (68).

Need to provide land and rehabilitation aids to landless peasants of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (69).

Failure to settle the land dispute between tribals and non-tribals at Lefonga North Sadar Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (71).

Failure to protect the eviction of tribals from Garg's Forest Reserve, Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (72).

Need to allow jhum cultivation in the areas where the jhumias reside until they are rehabilitated on lands

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (73).

Need to constitute a separate Executive Committee under the Tripura administration in carrying out tribal welfare works

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (74).

Need to expedite the completion of the residuary works for the rehabilitation of displaced persons of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (75).

Need to write off agricultural and other loans advanced to displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (77).

Need to make all weather roads from Kanchanpur (Kamalpur Sub-Division) to Raima Bazar

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (80).

Failure to complete the construction of motorable road from Mauri-crossing to Chhamanu Bazar, Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (83).

Need to expedite the construction of bridges over the rivers that lie on the main road lines of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (85).

Need for construction of High Schools in the Tribal dominated areas in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (86).

Need to remove the interference by officials in the working of the Co-operative Societies of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (87).

Provision for the Damboor Hydro-Electric Project Works to be undertaken in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (89).

Need to construct bridges on Juri river at Tilthai Bazar and Dharmanagar in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (90).

Failure to undertake the flood protection measures in Sataramia Hauz, Kailasahar, Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (91).

Need to expedite the embankment and digging of canals for the protection of paddy in Khaurabil in Kailasahar Sub-Division in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (92).

Postponement of registration of, and allotment of lands to, Co-operative Farming Societies till the land survey in Tripura is completed

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (94).

Delay in disbursement of scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (95).

Failure to provide any text books in Tripura language in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (96).

Need to provide hostel facilities to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Muslims

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (100)

Grievances of the tribal Jhumias of Attaramusa range in the area known as 42 and 83 mile-posts of A-A road in Tripura arising out of forcible occupation of Jhum field by the Forest Staff

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (103).

Need to supply adequate quantity of Steel, Iron and Cement for the construction work in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (104).

Failure to open a hostel for tribal girl students at Khowai Town, Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (112)

Need for postponement of the execution of the new proposal for increase of revenue in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (115)

Implementation of Home Ministry directive to introduce West Bengal pay-scale for the employees of Tripura Admiinstration

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (116).

Non-recognition of the Tripura State Employees Association by the Administration

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (117).

Wasteful expenditure in Janata College

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (118).

Shortage of qualified Professors in Maharaja Bir Bikram College at Agartala

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (119).

Need to re-organise the Education Department into a single establishment.

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by As. 100. (120).

Abolition of the posts of Supervisors in centres established for rehabilitation work

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (121).

Need to re-organise the Public Works Department in the Union Territory of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (122).

Need to reduce the travelling allowances.

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (123).

Need to reduce the expenditure on hire charge of aeroplanes

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (124).

Need to extend Agartala Municipal areas so as to include Bardwali, Abhaynagar, Pratabgar, Ranjitnagar, Ramnagar and Jaynagar West

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (125).

Need to provide drainage system roads and public latrines for Pratabgar area of Agartala Municipality

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (126).

Need to start immediately water works at Agartala for which money had been sanctioned in Second Five Year Plan

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (127).

Need for construction of pucca-drainage system in Agartala Town, Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (128)

Need for developing the markets at Baltala, Durga-Chowmuny and Mat-Chowmuny in Agartala

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (129).

Failure to start any medium size industry to provide employment to non-matric persons in Tirpura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (130).

Failure in the rehabilitation of tribal people in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (131)

Need to reduce heavy administration in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (132).

Malpractices in the Engineering Sections of Tripura Territorial Council

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (133)

Failure to start the Hydro-electric Project known as Domboroo Project in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (134).

Need for supply of steel, cement and tin sheets for completion of Second Five Year Plan projects in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (135).

Failure to provide jobs to persons trained in I.T.I. at Agartala, Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (136)

Need for providing money to fill up the waterlogged areas within the area of Agartala Municipality .

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (137).

Grant of industrial loans to persons who have not at all started any industry in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (138).

Need for providing loans to the small scale industries operating in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (139).

Association of Government officers with the Cooperative Societies as Presidents and Secretaries

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (140).

Failure to stop cattle lifting in Tripura by the criminal elements of East Pakistan.

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (141).

Wastage of money in Amarpur Multi-purpose Project in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (142).

Need to appoint Tribal and Scheduled Caste People as Panchayat Secretaries in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (143).

Withholding of Licence for construction of an Air-conditioned Cinema Hall at Agarthala

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (144).

Permission given to import agencies of Tripura to sell goods like steel, corrugated iron sheet, cement in the open market

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (145).

Need for speedy disposal of cases pending in Court in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (146).

Failure to check the malpractices prevailing in all offices in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (147).

Malpractices in employment and transfers in the education section of Tripura Territorial Council

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (148).

Malpractices in all the departments of Tripura Territorial Council

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (149).

Conversion of primary schools to basic schools leading to waste and inefficiency in education system of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (150).

Failure of the adult education system in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (151).

Failure to supply drinking water in Tilla areas of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (152).

Need for adoption of a more scientific system in place of the present Rig-well and a Tube-well system of water supply

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (153).

Failure to provide jobs to non-matric persons belonging to tribal and backward classes in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (154).

Need to start a medium sized industry in Tripura so as to provide jobs to unemployed

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (155).

Failure to give special compensatory allowance to Central Government employees working in Tripura as is given to other employees of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (156).

Failure to provide adequate number of quarters and office accommodation to P. & T. workers in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (157).

Need for construction of a Public Theatre Hall in the Children Park to encourage national theartical arts in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (158).

Need for writing off of the debts of displaced persons in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (159).

Need to provide more money for sports, health and recreation activities in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (160).

Need to construct a stadium at Agartala, Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (161).

Improper implementation of decision of Government of India in matters of pay scales of employees of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (162).

Need for probe in the functioning of non-official agencies provided with government aid for Rarijans' upliftment, women welfare work and khadi board of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (163).

Powers and functions of the Development Commissioner in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (164).

Need to reduce the motor fare in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (165).

Need to provide more and regular freighter services to airlift essential goods to Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (166).

Need to introduce State-Transport system in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (167).

Need for proper measures to check motor accidents in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (168).

Need to protect Charipar area of Tripura from recurring floods in every year

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (169).

Need to have better drainage system for public latrine passages in Pratabgar area of Agartala Municipality

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (170).

Failure to give aid to the students of tribal community and scheduled caste

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (171).

Failure to provide accommodation to hawkers in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (172).

Failure to give help to the land mortgagers to cover their land through loan from the Land Mortgage Bank in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (173).

Need to stop service of eviction notices on unauthorised occupants of agricultural land in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (174).

Failure of co-operative department of Tripura to check malpractices in purchase of jute through co-operative societies

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (175).

Failure to provide adequate agricultural loan to primary co-operative societies in time of need

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (176).

Need to write off all types of loans advanced to tribals of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (178).

Need to start more veterinary hospitals in hill areas

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (179).

Need to establish a Teachers' Training College at Agartala

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (180).

Need for up-grading of schools and opening more technical schools in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (181).

Need to provide capital grant for construction of teachers' quarters in rural areas of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (182).

Need to give loan to Rickshaw-pullers' co-operative Society

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (183).

Need to provide opportunities to those people who have un-earthed stone quarries and to check nepotism in this field

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (184).

Need to provide aid to the umbrella stick-workers co-operative of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (185).

Need for providing employment opportunities and higher education outside Tripura to the trainees of Industrial Training Institute of Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (186).

Need to create a School Board for Tripura

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (187).

Need for recognition to Tripura Teachers' Association by the Tripura Administration

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (188).

Need for withdrawal of the Teachers' Discipline and Punishment Rules as framed by the Tripura Administration.

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (189)".

Need to provide 100 per cent grant-in-aid instead of 90 per cent to the privately managed schools in Tripura.

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (190)."

Need to change teacher pupil ratio from 1:40 to 1:30

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (191)."

Need to re-organise the Engineering and Health Directorates in Tripura.

Shri Biren Dutta: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (194)."

Need to provide mid-day tiffiin to school students in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (196)."

Need to take over Nabin Thakur Senior Basic School in Khowai Sub-Division by the Government.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (200)."

Need to constitute a Tribal Development Board in Tripura with power of execution of the tribal welfare works.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (201)."

Need to stop eviction of tribal Jhumias settled under the Jhumia Rehabilitation Scheme on land which has later on been included in the Juri Forest Reserve in Tripura.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (207)."

Need for fully representative government for Tripura

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (215)."

Need to construct one permanent bridge over Haura River near Chaturdash Debatabari (Old Agartala)

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100. (217)."

Desirability of Special Development Councils at the centre and also at State levels, to carry out special economic, social and cultural programmes in such a way and on a scale that after next ten years, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India may not require special reservation and privileges.

Shri H. C. Soy: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100. (219)."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

16.00 hrs.

Shri Basumatari (Gopalan): Before I participate in the discussion of the Demands of the Home Ministry, at the outset, I congratulate the House Minister. The Home Ministry deals with various subjects which are more important and the Home Ministry has got, in my opinion, little time just to look after Tribal affairs. By saying this, I do not mean to say that this Ministry is not doing anything. When we consider the speeches made by hon. Members and also the conditions facing the country, I do not know whether the Home Ministry will have sufficient time to look after these affairs.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am prepared to give.

Shri Basumatari: Considering the backwardness of the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe people, the Congress Government and the leaders of the country have extended the time for Reservation for another ten years. From that, it is clear that the tribal people and the Scheduled Caste people have not been brought up to the standard to which they wanted to bring them. Therefore, I do not understand when some Members here raise the question why the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people should have some special provisions. This goes against the fundamental rights granted under the Constitution. Mahatma Gandhi wanted these provisions for them. I rember our great leader Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel saying in the Constituent Assembly, 'Do you want to keep the Tribals as they are?'. He said again, unless these backward people are brought to the level of Shri Jaipal Singh, I do not think they can be considered as developed. I do not know why this Congress organisation deviates from the idea of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. This feeling leads to deterioration in the country.

Looking to the educational development, many hon. Members said that we have been brought up to the same level with others. If you go into the figures as regards educational development, you will find how misrable the condition is. You know, as regards literacy, the country has been brought up to 40 per cent from 5 per cent in 1946. In the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has been brought to 3 to 5 per cent. Even then, the question is asked why there should be special provisions and reservation. Look at the figures one after another. I collected these figures from the Ministry and also from the Secretariat of our Parliment. We find up till now:

	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No.	Scheduled Tribes No.
B.A./B.S.	686	240
B.Com.	56	20
BSc. Agri.	23	5
Medicine M.B.B.S.	24	5
L.L.B./B.L.	39	15
B.Ed./B.T.	41	10
Total	869	200

Looking at the figures about educational development, how do you say that the Tribal people have been brought to the level and the extent that we want?

As regards services, the position is very disappointing. Shrimati Renuka Ray said that there should be some economic criteria. What is the economic criteria? When they have not been brought up to the level of the others, how can there be any criteria? The position in the services was:

		Permanent	No. of S.T.
Class	I.	1957	4
		1958	14
Class	II.	1957	4
		1958	15
		Temporary	
Class	I.	1957	2
		1958	13
Class	II.	1957	52
		1958	87

This is in the whole of the country. You can see how miserable the condition is. Do you think that the Tribal people have been sanctioned a very large sum of money?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza said that money was pouring like water. I admit, money was pouring like water. But, I want to ask the question whether money has been properly utilised or not. If you go to the field, you will find that the money has not been so utilised. I will give you the figures. Only 25 per cent of the money goes to the pockets of the Tribal people for development. All the rest goes to the others. I am sorry to inform the House that even Ministers themselves sometimes say, we have done a lot, they are not satisfied, they are not happy, they are not contended. This is very detrimental if the Ministers themselves say like this. This itself is a damage to the process that we want to see fulfilled. Therefore, we should be very particular when we say that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been brought up. Nothing has been done, if you look at the figures.

When we ask questions about the services, many times it is said that if you do this, if you do that, the P.S.C. and the U.P.S.C. will not agree. I want to ask, who is the P.S.C. who is the U.P.S.C. U.P.S.C. is constituted by the Government of India and the P.S.C. is constituted by the States. The rules and regulations are laid down by the Government. When they are subordinate bodies of the Government I do not understand what right they have got to oppose some special provisions and some weightage. If there is no weightage, I do not think even in 100 years they can be brought up to the level of the others in the matter of education and in the matter of services.

One thing, I must tell you. Whenever we ask about the position in services, they say, there is no suitable candidate. What is 'suitable candidate'? A suitable candidate may differ from person to person. I may think one is suitable. Another may think that he is not suitable. Suitable candidate is a word employed just to brush aside the claims of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates—just to avoid Tribals.

Coming to the economic conditions, if you go to the field, especially in South India,—I am not quoting here from my figures; this is the figure supplied by the State Governments themselves for the southern zone (Madras, Kerala, Andhra and Mysore) —you will see that 80 per cent of the tribals have no land. They take shelter under the banks of rivers, under the banks of tanks, under the trees, even now. People say that these tribals are so backward that they cannot maintain land. If you go into the history of these people, you will see that they were the land owners. But, due to the emergence of the advanced community and money-landing community, they have lost land and they have to take shelter under the hills and they have become landless. It is said that they are born not to have lands and so they have to go to the

[Shri Basumatari]

forest. If you go to the forest, the position is amazing. People living in the forests are taken as floating population. They are not taken even as human beings. They do not get any oil; they do not get any facility from the present Government. Why? Because they have no land. They have to shift according to the plans and programmes of the Forest Department. If they do forestry somewhere, if they are staying in some hill top somewhere, they have to shift there after one year. Therefore, they get no wells, no schools and nothing of that sort. I am not exaggerating at all. If Government want, I can give them the figures in respect of all the States, which have been supplied by the State Governments themselves.

Indebtedness among the tribals is simply horrible. In this free country, in this republican and democratic country, still, there is the system of bondage. This bondage exists in different States under different names such as *Sagri, Gothi, Hali and Vetty. Sagri* and *Gothi* are such that sometimes if somebody comes and pays the outstanding debt, then the tribals are to go to that other family. For ages together this system of bondage known as *Sagri* and *Gothi* has been there in the Southern Zone. Still, the hon. Ministers come forward and say 'We do not know why the tribals are still not happy'. I do not understand why they say like that, without having any figures at their disposal. Of course, I cannot blame them for saying so, because they have got no statistics. They have got the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and also the commission in respect of the backward classes, but they have no machinery by which they can find out the figures in regard to the Scheduled Tribes. If we ask for figures in respect of education, they cannot give it. If we ask for some other figure, they cannot give it. I do not quite understand what the use is of maintaining an office here with Rs. 3 crores of expenditure. The other day, I asked for figures of education; Government could not give that figure. Again, I asked for information about how many people from among the Scheduled Tribes had passed the IAS examination; again, Government could not give the figure. I wanted to know how many Scheduled Tribes were there in the services; they could not give that figure also. Because they have got no statistics, and they have no basis for the information, they are not able to give the figures. I do not know why Government are spending money in that manner without any definite aim.

We are glad that they have got some extension projects. We are also glad that that they have opened some tribal blocks on which they are spending some money. But these tribal blocks are located in such a way, and the percentage of tribals residing in a certain area is taken in such a way that these blocks cannot be enjoyed by the plains tribals or the other tribals. The criterion is that 66 per cent of the tribals should be there, a condition which can be fulfilled only in the Autonomous Districts of Assam and some of the areas specified in the Sixth Secretariat in the Constitution. But what about the tribals who are scattered? So, I want to suggest that instead of 66 per cent of the tribals, the percentage should be 30 to 41 per cent, so that the tribals in the plains also can enjoy the benefit of these tribal blocks.

But mere creation of blocks alone would be of no use. We have to see that the benefits of these blocks actually reach the tribal population. I have had occasion to visit all the tribal blocks in all the tribals areas, but I find that only 25 per cent of the benefits go to the tribals. For instance, money is lent on a co-operative basis, but the tribal people have no land, and, therefore, they cannot get land under the present rules and regulations. So, they can only enjoy the benefit of the schools and the roads.

So far as the schools are concerned, it is not as if only the tribals go to those schools. In every school, you will find that only 25 to 30 per cent of the students are tribals. As for the roads, you know very well that it is only the advanced people who are able to enjoy the roads. Of course, we do not mind their enjoying the roads. But we have to see that the benefit goes to the people at the lower level. Sometimes, the question is asked: 'We have allotted money for the development of the tribals; roads have been constructed; schools have been opened and so on. And why are the tribals not happy?' and so on. That is not the question to be put. We have to see how many there are among the tribals who are actually enjoying the benefits of these things.

There is also a new thing which has been emerging. We have established many industries, both big and small. But if we go to the details about the places in which industry has been established, we shall find that lots of tribal people have been uprooted, and they have again been forced to go to distant places. We do not say that industry should not be there. Industry should be there, but along with the scheme for the establishment of industries, there should also be a scheme for the payment of compensation for the tribals, in the form of land for land, house for house and so on. But what I have seen in my State is,—and I have visited all the areas—that the tribals have been uprooted, but there is no question of giving any land for them or giving any compensation for them. Of course, they are not vocal. They cannot go to the district authorities or any other authority. So, they do not go and demand compensation. The other day, an hon. friend of mine from Bihar was saying that thousands of people had been uprooted in Hatia in Bihar. But in that same area, while other people have been paid compensation at the rate of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 per acre, the tribal people are paid only Rs. 45 per acre. This is the condition in regard to payment of compensation for the tribals. Since they are not vocal enough to demand compensation, I submit that Government should themselves come forward and give them compensation.

In conclusion, I would like to say something about infiltration in Assam. You know, Sir, that infiltration in Assam is a very big problem. This is, in fact, a very controversial matter. The infiltration of Muslims into Assam is not a thing which has started only recently, but it started as early as 1921 itself. When Sir, Syedullah was the Prime Minister of Assam, he wanted to include Assam in Pakistan, and, therefore, he brought a number of Muslims into Assam, and the tribals had to leave their homes and hearths for this purpose. I can give you the figures in this connection. In 1911, the number of Muslims in Assam was 3,55,320; in 1921, the number rose up to 5,85,955; in 1931, it was 9,43,252; in 1941, it was 13,05,902 and so on. In this way, the number went on increasing like anything. You will be surprised to learn that the Muslims have been settled there on 20 lakhs *bighas* of land; out of these 20 lakhs *bighas*, 10 lakhs *bighas* had been taken away from the tribal villages. And do you know how these lands were taken away from the tribal people? When the Muslims come to a village and they settle on the land, they would slaughter the cows there. The tribal people being so emotional would not be able to stand it. Therefore, they would go away from that area. In this way, thousands and thousands of villages have been taken away from the tribals and converted into Muslim villages. Of course, we should not blame anybody for this purpose. The persons who are there are encouraging other people just to go there.

I had occasion to discuss this with the Chief Minister of Assam, because infiltration is still there, and he was saying that Muslims were pouring in like anything, and the problem was how to check it. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs knows about it very

[Shri Basumatari]

well. So, I would not like to say anything further about it in the House.

But in conclusion, I would urge one important thing. So far as the tribals and their problems are concerned, I think that the tribal people know them better. I do not understand why the Ministry should not have a body of tribals to advise them on tribal problems, and to help them in collecting the necessary fifures. Unless Government take steps to take into confidence the tribals, all our attempts at national integration will not be of any avail. At a time when we are talking of national integration in a big way, if such sections of the people are treated in this manner, I do not know how it is possible to have real national integration. If a large section of the people feel frustrated that they are not being looked after properly and they have to go without anything, I do not understand how national integration would be possible in respect of these people. Unless these people also are assured of their right to equality along with the other people, I do not think integration is possible. I submit that this is a matter on which Government should bestow their attention.

10.18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR HUBLI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There has been a serious railway accident. The Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, will make a statement.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): With deep regret, I have to inform the House that this morning at about 6 hours, No. 204 Down Poona-Bangalore Express met with an accident.

While the train was running at Mile 11/10 between Kundgol and Saunshi on the Hubli-Harihar Metre Gauge single line section, the tender of the engine derailed, the following bogie was smashed, the next two bogies capsized, the fourth canted, and the fifth and sixth bogies derailed. The engine of the train itself came to a stop on bridge No. 16. The remaining four bogies of the train remained on the track.

According to the information received, three dead bodies were found in the wreckage. 28 persons received grievous injuries and 35 received simple injuries.

The medical relief van from Hubli was rushed to the site, and the Divisional Superintendent and the Divisional Medical Officer, Hubli, reached the site of accident immediately afterwards. The injured persons were sent to the Hubli hospital for further treatment. One of the injured expired on the way to the hospital.

The General Manager and other senior officers of the Southern Railway have flown to Belgaum on the way to Hubli and the site of the accident. The Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, and the Chairman, Railway Board, have also left for Belgaum by air.

The District Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, have inspected the site.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety will be holding an enquiry into the cause of the accident.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—*contd.*

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): While supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I wish to make some observations.

Today, national integration and emotional integration are the two vital matters weighing on the mind of every Indian. Rightly our Prime Minister and the Home Minister are busy in promoting national integration and to this end they are busy also in meeting leaders of all political parties. Many speakers have already spoken about national integration. I might say that with all the sincere efforts of the Home Minister, it has not been possible to bring about security and law and order in some parts of India. Of course, it pains me to see that even after 15 years of independence, some communal troubles occur here and there; after we had forgotten the sad events of the partition, came the Jabalpur events, the Aligarh and Meerut disturbances and thereafter the Malda trouble. These remind us again of the massacres which took place at the time of partition. Looking at all these events, one begins to think that we will not achieve national and emotional integration in the near future.

I am not making any aspersions on the efficiency of the administration. But there is something else to do. By mere enforcement of law, by strict administration, we cannot achieve national unity. It must emerge from the hearts of the masses. We must inspire in them the thought that Indians are one. The idea of National unity should inspire the people. Then only we can achieve this goal.

There are some communal organisations and fissiparous groups which are disturbing the unity of the nation. There are not only communal disturbances, but some border disputes and language troubles are there. We have heard about the Assam language troubles also. All these together pose a great danger to the unity of India. It is time that we seriously thought about a permanent remedy to these ailments.

Of course, many people think that the minorities are quite happy here, and they speak about the security provided to the minorities here and there. In the same way, after the communal troubles in Rajshahi district in Pakistan, one Hindu leader there also came out with a statement that the Hindus are very happy in Pakistan. One should not take these things so seriously. I feel that especially in northern India, the minorities are feeling a sense of insecurity at certain places. I went to Jumma Masjid. Every ten feet there is a policemen. We have had the Malda affair. These are instances which show that the minorities which show that the minorities are not as happy as they should have been.

However, I must congratulate the Home Minister on taking very effective steps to bring about good administration and see that these regrettable incidents do not occur. Yet I have to say that he should think of better means to bring about amity between communities. The Home Ministry has always thought about this. The Sampurnanand Committee was set up. It has submitted a preliminary report. It has suggested certain measures to bring about national integration and emotional integration. This can be done effectively only through education. Our young boys and girls could be trained that way. The text-books should be so written as to create an atmosphere of national unity and non-communal outlook. I have been reading in history books that have been written that Aurangzeb did this and that, he demolished idols, massacred Hindus and so on. In the same way, some history text-books give prominent place to communal clashes here and there. This should not be the approach. If the young mind is approached this way, a communal outlook will be created and the spirit of revenge will naturally enter the young mind. Of course, depiction of these events may sometimes be depiction of true history. But in order to forge national unity, let us for the moment not give such a prominent place to these aspects of history. There are good instances of people who have worked for promotion of communal harmony. Let the history of those great national heroes of India be given more publicity. Let us not colour communal incidents and let us not give them so much publicity. We should also apply

[Shri Mohsin]

other positive methods to remove Communalism. In this direction the department of publicity could play a great role to achieve national unity and emotional integration to a great extent.

I may say that this is the time to ban all communal organisations. Then only we can see a non-communal and national outlook spreading in the country. Of course, there are some communal parties here. Our Home Minister once thought of banning these political organisations, but now it seems that he is not keen on that. He thinks that it will, in a way, not lead to national integration. I do not know how this is so. I feel it is high time that we should ban these communal political organisations. Shri Mohammed Ismail, with all respect to him, is the President of the Muslim League. Now he is thinking of bringing his Muslim League intc my State also. That is what I read in the papers about what he proposes to do in regard to Mysore.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Is that State the hon. Member's monopoly?

Shri Mohsin: If he is really sincere about doing good to Muslims, let him winday the Muslim League. If he does that, we can say that India will head towards national unity. Then our Hindus brethern may also think that the Muslim League, which sowed the seeds of communalism, has been abolished and they should also do likewise with regard to their communal organisation. Let us think like brethern about this matter. So I appeal not only to the Muslim League President but also to the other communal organisations to dissolve their organisations. Of course, the Jan Sangh does not admit that it is a communal organisation. Still it is. So are the RSS and the Hindu Mahasabha. In the name of national unity. I appeal to these organisations to wind up their organisations and think of national well-being and national unity.

Now I pass on to a border dispute. My senior friend, Shri S. S. More, spoke eloquently about the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore. His arguments were quite similar to the ones advanced by Mr. Jinnah who advocated the partition of India. He was speaking very vehemently about the inclusion of some parts of Mysore State in Maharashtra. He said that on grounds of language and culture, those areas should go to Maharashtra. These were the exact words used by Mr. Jinnah. It is a matter of regret that a nationalist-minded leader, a seasoned man like Shri S. S. More should go to this extent in advocating these smaller instincts like those pertaining to border disputes. He compared this dispute to tth India-China border dispute and Kashmir dispute. After all, wherever these areas might be, they will remain in India. As long as they remain in India, why should we think of this State and that State? They are not going out of India. Even if Belgaum remains in Mysore it will remain a part of India. The reorganisation of States did not take place or a linguistic basis alone. There were some other considerations. Geographical and administrative convenience was also as important as the linguistic basis, and on all these considerations Belgaum was included in Mysore, and rightly so. There might, however, be some other areas which were not properly included in Mysore State, but I do not say that they should be brought back to Mysore. Sometime ago, there was a statement by the Home Minister that by agreement of adjoining States, minor adjustments could be made. This was a clue for Maharashtra, and trey raised a hue and cry. Now it has got out of the hands of their leaders. Even Shri Chavan is in a fix. He cannot keep silent. Pressure has been brought on him, and everybody is making a statement. These border disputes should be put an end to. After all, we are remaing in one country, and administrative convenience is the foremost consideration. So, looking to all this, I request the Home Minister to make a statement, a categorical statement, that no more changes will be made in the border areas of any State. Otherwise, I feel that these border disputes will continue, and may even result in assaults of one against the other, bringing more worry for the Home Minister. So, this is the time when he should make such a categorical statement, eliminating all speculations about any adjustments.

However, if the States concerned unanimously decide about some minor adjustments, without arbitration by the Centre, it can be permitted, but it should not be done by force.

I may pass on to the third subject, the language issue. After the formation of linguistic States, the protection of the linguistic minorities has become a problem. In every State one language is predominant and is the State language, but there are so many other languages which are spoken by the minorities. For example, in Mysore, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Urdu are all minority languages, and Marathi too, and due protection must be given to them. If proper protection to the minority languages is given, I do not think the Maharashtrians; would be bothered to any extent. The only thing they should demand is proper protection of the linguistic minorities. Urdu is such that though it is widely spoken in every State, it has no State of its own. About four crores of Muslims speak Urdu, yet it has no State of its own. In every State there are sufficient people who speak Urdu, but it is not the language of the Muslims alone. I know that some of my Punjabi friends and U.P. friends speak better Urdu than Muslims of South India. This is not a communal issue. Urdu was born and bred up in India, and it is flourishing in India. Many of the writers in Urdu are non-Muslims. So, we do not have to look at this question on a communal basis. But strangely enough, the only protection given to Urdu is by giving facilities to learnt it up to the primary stage. Then, what about the secondary stage? After having their education up to the primary stage, should the Urdu students leave it and go to their homes? What about the secondary stage? They have not got the organisation to build up secondary and college institutions. The State has to take up the burden. I am not advocating for Urdu alone, but for all the minority languages. The Centre should take the initiative and see that sufficient opportunities and facilities are extended to these minority groups.

My Jana Sangh friends try to find a solution to these communal disturbances by exchange of population, which pains me very much, as if we are making a barter deal, exporting coal and importing cotton. It is not like that. We are not commodities to be bartered away in that way. We are born Indians and we have not been imported from Arabia or any other country. Our ancestors were born in India, and I have got the same right as my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi there has got. If the time comes, every Muslim is ready to die for his country. We have many instances like that of Brig. Usman. These four crores of people cannot be packed away to some other country, and four crores of persons got from there. Even when a few lakhs of refugees came, it created a huge problem for our Rehabilitation Minister. If crores come, what will be the state of affairs? Besides, such statements only tend to create more disturbance, and feeling of insecurity among the minorities. I think the Home Ministry should think seriously about such things and make such statements penal.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay a tribute to the way in which South India has maintained communal harmony. It has maintained communal harmony in such a way that every State in North India should learn a lesson from it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We have sent Shri Ajit Prasad Jain there.

Shri Mohsin: However, I am ashamed of the slogan of Dravidastan which is a slur on our face. It is high time we thought in terms of national unity, of one nation, and tried to bring about all-round development by creating unity amongst us and among all the communities.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The Debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs was really taken to a very high level by some of the speeches today, and I have great admiration for them although I do not agree with the principles enunciated by Shri More and others.

I find that in the course of the debate, instead of concentrating on other points which are covered by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the main point that is under discussion is national intergration. It seem that there is a sense present in the minds of the people not only outside but of those who are in this House that there is something wrong with our nationalism, that our national unity seems to be undergoing cracks. It seems like that, and therefore efforts are made outside by holding some conferences and conventions; inside also, when the Demands are under consideration here, of all questions, this question is given the greatest importance in the discussion. I want to know why we who under British rule managed to bring together the whole country under one flag and won our freedom from a very powerful foreign Power, should, after having got our independence and having claimed that we have successfully run this democracy for a period of about fifteen years, feel during the last few months that our unity is not what it should be. This requires to be looked after and some remedy found. That seems to be the main question. I feel we are deceiving ourselves. Are we really facing the facts? My own idea is this. The whole question has assumed this form because we the people of India allowed the idea of language to grow strong and yielded to the demand for linguistic States at a very really wrong time. That is the thing. Once it caught the imagination of the people of this country, it created units which began to think more in terms of regional territories than in terms of the whole of India. That is the very reason why there are disputes even with regard to position of a few villages, whether they should be on this side or that side, between Bombay and Mysore. I say, speaking a particular language, that it is my right that those people speaking that language should be under one control, and not under the control of people speaking another different language, even though it it may be one of the 14 national languages in the Constitution. It is regarded by us that any other arrangement is taking away something from our particular territory. We think the others that is people speaking another language occupy a secondary position in linguistic State.

Supposing there are some Maharashtrians living in some other parts. What is the idea? The grievance is that the are not under the control of the Maharashtrians, not being part of Maharashtra. They are according to the linguists under the control of non-Mahrattas who form the majority there. They very idea of linguism is this. There should be a State of a particular language; those people who speak that language become the ruling race in that State. The whole trouble is this. All others become secondary citizens, and something in the nature of people who are being ruled. The feeling of ruling people and the ruled people grows there This is the greatest evil and danger to the Indian Nationalism and democracy.

In India, the Mohammedans as a class though there was Mohammedan Badshah,were not regarded as rulers. The idea of State territorialism and linguism has come from the West. It is from England, France and America, etc. If we study history we will find that the Britishers brought their own staff to rule over us. They were a ruling race. Gradually this idea grew up in India My friend. Shri Khadilkar, who is a student of history and current events, will, I think, know that.

When the Britishers came here, the king was not the only sovereign in England. The British people also were the sovereign. They regarded the British people themselves as the sovereign people. Those who came here came as members of the ruling race, came herewith the idea of representing that Government. Then they began to feel that they were the persons in importance in India. Was India conquered by the Britishers from the Mohomedans? No. It was conquered by us. It is we who fought against them. We were the rulers of India. From the status of being the rulers of India at one time, we have come to this. The British conquest grew in that way. If we read our historic literature we will find that it has grown this way.

We wanted all that sectarian patriatism to go. We thought we were going to give battle to all that when we were fighting the battle for freedom. In those days, people like Justice Ranade, Lokamanya Tilak, and Shri Gokhale, never thought in terms of Mahrattas; they thought not in terms of Bombay or Poona; they thought in terms of the whole of India. (*Interruption*). We were fighting the battle under their influence; and later days, we were under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, who thought in terms of the whole world. That was the position. So, with that great influence we were working and carrying on the battle, with the idea of getting freedom. The work of those great men who were carrying on our work, who were writing books of history and others, was done like this. This little vice of language was not heard.

Immediately we got independence, we sat down to write our Consitution. We thought of creating a federal India, a federal State of India. There were really no units which were to come together. But to create Federation new kingdoms or new States bad to be created and they were to be accepted as units. It was the duty of the Constitution makers at that time to see what should be the principle by which the States should be created and what should be the area of those States.

They took it for granted that the States which existed before under the British rule should be taken as the units. They took it for granted and made their proposals for giving or taking away something from the Provinces. That was the picture then. They were going to create a new federation in this country. And, they had to create new units which did not exist at that time in this country.

In America, there were independent States and they had to come together for the sake of a common danger; and, ultimately, the American Federation was formed. Even there, civil war had to be fought in the case of certain new States. That feeling was there in America. But, in India, there was nothing of that kind.

But in certain moments of idealism, in the Congress resolutions regarding linguistic provinces was passed. That was taken as the lead of a great force and improved by some of the patriotic workers there in India; and particularly by the Andhra friends who were very keen about it. They pursued it all the time and they made great sacrifices and Potti Shri Ramulu died, a thing which unnerved our Prime Minister. Here I deliberately use that word. Only a few days before his death, a statement had been made by Pandit Jawahalal Nehru that we shall not allow these fisiparous forces, these disintegrating forces to grow. After that, this big tragedy took place. Somehow he made a statement that the matter had to be

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

looked into. Once he said that, all those who had those ideas which were latent and which were moving up even in British days, all those people began to think in terms of language and they also thought of becoming antonomous States on grounds of linguism. The vidarbhites were victims of this. Our Maharashtrians thought that if this principle is to be accepted, then, everybody who speaks the Marathi language must come under one State. That was a natural proposition. Not only that. Even before the State was obtained there was another current of thought that was working. Even before this idea was taken up by the Congress the demand was made for a *Brihan* Maharashtra. Do you know what it is? It is Greater Maharashtra. Even before Maharashtra was created a State, the question of *Brihan* Maharashtra was taken up. It was really in an intelligent way that they brought it. Vidarbha State was a art of the Brihan Maharashtra State and not of Maharashtra. The idea grew up like this.

You can appreciate how the idea came in. Some of you may have read the book of that famous imperialist historical writer, Lecky. He started this idea of imperialism that all other colonies occupied by England should become Great England. From that 'Greater England', we borrowed 'Greater Maharashtra'. We are victims, not to actualities, but to ideas imported by others which we regard as our own and which do not do us good. When the movement Independence started, the people believed: we are governed at present according to the ideas of the western people and if we become independent, we shall have our Government according to our genius. I want to ask all friends: have we ever thought of what is our real genius in this matter of forming States? I was going through the old story, Sir, If you read old books, there were 56 States; yet this country was a big cultural unity and it recognised at times somebody as paramount and he used to perform Aswamedha yagam. There were 56 small States and we were one of them. Vidarbha is one of the States one of the very ancient States, from the time of the Vedas to this day. We lived like that. We are maintaining our cultural identity. We were prepared to make sacrifices for the sake ofr the whole of India and we have our loyalties to to great leaders of Maharashtra, for whatever knowledge we were getting from them.

When this idea of linguistic provinces came and caught hold of the minds of our friends the Maharashtrians, what happened? Our friends in Maharashtra are more in number than we, they are more resourceful and are in a way more bigoted.

Shri Tyagi: More vigorous.

Dr. M. S. Aney: You may call it anything you like; but this word suggested itself to me. In that way the thing goes on. Committees and Commissions were appointed. Three commissions have decided. They decided that the eight districts of Vidarbha should form a separate province. We do not say that it should be a ground for dropping the idea of a Maharashtra state. There was the Dhar Committee report first. Then there was another committee called the VJP Committee Vallabhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru and Pattabhi Sitaramayya. That was appointed by the working committee of the Congress. They also prepared a report. They said that if the Maharashtra friends wanted to have a State based on linguistic unity, let them have it but whether the people of Vidarbha should go into it or not is a matter to be decided after that, separately, by the people of Vidarbha themselves. I showed it to the hon. Prime Minister on a previous occasion; I said that it was our charter. Somehow, after that there was another wave of linguism in this country and we found that our people were again agitated over it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Tyagi: There must be some consideration for the seniority of Members.

Shri Raghunath Singh......including yourself.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I shall finish in two or three minutes. Another committee was appointed: Fazl Ali, H. N. Kunzru and K. M. Panikkar. When it was announced the whole of India applauded that it was a committee of very eminent men and great experts and everybody thought that they were the proper persons to tackle that question. At that time, when the committee was doing its work, I was lying ill at my sick bed at Poona. I made a statement before them and also gave a memorandum to them. To the astonishment of all our Maharashtrian friends, they found that its decision was that the eight districts of Vidarbha should form a unit by itself. All sorts of things were said in Maharashtra about these three persons being not competent to decide on the question of Maharashtra and so on and I do not want to go into them because I promised not to take more than two or three minutes. The result was that the Government of India also began to feel that something must be done because these people joined the hands of communists and others in Bombay under the leadership of Shri Dange and others. An agitation was started and in the streets of Bombay more or less 100 people were killed and blood was spilt. All these things had some effect on the mind of the Government at the Centre. There were resignations from Ministers. The bilingual formula was brought. The leaders of Vidarbha movement were brought together and some kind of negotiations went on with them. They were told: you were not losing anything and these persons agreed in a moment of weakness.

Shri Tyagi: Do they not speak Marathi? There language is the same.

Dr. M. S. Aney: At that time, Vidarbha, Maharashtra and Gujarat were there. Our leaders, good or bad, they succumbed to these things. I was there in the hospital and when I was told, I said to them: if you had all agreed, what can I do? I am sick. Then came the time when the bilingual Bombay was again divided and Maharashtra become a unilingual State. Little knowing the realities or the will of the people, the persons here in charge of the affairs, they pushed forward this idea. In this way, things have changed and we have been the victims and we found ourselves part of the Maharashtra State. That is why the Samiti has been carrying on its agitation. In a matter of this kind, what should be the rule? A rule should be made that the opinion, not of the Maharashtrian people as to whether we should form part of Maharashtra, but of us who are going to be affected; must prevail. We have been asking them to take a referendum. So, this is the question. If that goes against us we shall not talk of it again. But do not try to utter any experiences after the results of the general election or a bye-election. Shri Chavan stated at the beginning of the last election that the question of reorganisation of States is not before us and not an issue. He made a statement after the result that there was no doubt that the people of Vidarbha were in favour of Maharashtra. So, this sort of jugglery takes place.

17 hrs.

What I want is that this House and the hon. Members of this House should give some time to understand this question properly and formulate a policy by which not only the States will get autonomy but big and un-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

wieldy States could be split up and made into smaller units. For instance, they have not been able to deal with the problem of dacoity in Uttar Pradesh, because they say it is a big thing. They have got their own argument. I say that these big States should be bifurcated and made smaller units. You go to any foreign country. You will find that the components of any country are smaller. On the other hand, you will find that some States here which are component parts of India, are as big as France, for instance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is time that the hon. Member ended his speech.

Dr. M. S. Aney: So, I appeal to this House to give more atention to this question,—the question of Vidarbha and Maharashtra—by giving it a dispassionate view. It should be considered from a dispassionate point of view, and then a solution should be arrived at, by which Vidarbha will be in its own place and Maharashtra will be in its own place; and we shall live in future as good old friends as we were before.

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the discussion on the budget demands of the Home Ministry, I would like to focus attention on the problems of a part of India about which not much is often heard. I refer to the border areas adjoining the Indo-Tibetan border. There are frequent references of what the Chinese are doing or have done, but not much is heard about what is happening on our side of the border and of the problems, the hopes and the fears of the people who will be the first victims of aggression or active military operations when they take place.

The problems of the area can be summed up under-five heads. First and foremost is the administrative aspect. The Centre has made substantial allocations for the development of these areas, but somehow or other, the pattern of administration evolved has not been able to ensure the effective utilisation of the money. It is true that an attempt has been made to cut down red-tape and routine by placing these areas directly under the Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretaries of the States concerned. But they are so overburdened with their other responsibilities that these areas can only claim a fraction of their attention and time. The officials posted there consider themselves so far removed from the seats of authority that they tend to develop an attitude of going their own way.

Secondly, since the money is allocated by the Centre and spent by the States, there is a tendency not to be very particular as to how it is to be utilised. There is need to have a central evaluation to see that funds have been spent properly and spent for the purpose for which they were meant or provided.

17.04 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Thirdly, there is no arrangement for sharing of experiences of patterns of development in various regions. Despite their being administratively divided into different States, they have a common terrain, climate and a more or less ethnically common stock of people inhabiting them. Despite this, experiments in development made in one area, I doubt, are shared by another area. I request the hon. Minister to have a kind of Central Board at which States which have these border regions should be represented and common problems and their solutions should be periodically discussed.

I would also recommend to the Home Minister to have an advisory committee of the Members of Parliament representing these areas. Let us be his ears and eyes to judge and tell him of what is happening in those areas and let him, on his part, share with us the official thinking on various aspects of development of the area to whatever extent he likes.

The fourth point to which I would like to invite his attention is that there is slow progress in various projects, particularly the roads, in those areas. I may mention here that these roads are being built so complacently that the people concerned do not seem to realise that these roads form a very important and vital part of the country, if something goes wrong in the country and especially when the Chinese make their aggression. Despite the sum of Rs. 422 lakhs provided for development of these areas in the current budget, the progress so far has not been satisfactory. I have visited some of these areas in my constituency and found that the road construction programme is not up to schedule.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the feeling of frustration which seems to prevail among the border people. Their hopes and aspirations have been aroused by official pronouncements, but the achievements made so far have not fulfilled them. Maybe they expected more than they ought to have, but the psychological effect of this feeling should be kept in view.

The people who are going to lose their main source of livelihood as a result of the cessation of trade with Tibet and the lapsing of the agreement of 1954 must be told what they are expected to have in future. The process of providing them with alternative employment should be hastened.

From here, I would like to go to the problem of Union territory of Himachal Pradesh. The hon. Home Minister made a bold announcement in the House sometime ago. He said that the Government's intention was to transfer all development departments to the people's representatives. He announced the appointment of a committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Law to decide the distribution of departments. From what I have heard, it appears that the new scheme might not come into force till August this year. Meanhwile, the elections to the Territorial Councils have been completed and the new members are cooling their heels.

In this connection, I would like to place certain points for consideration of the Home Minister and request him to throw some light on them if he possibly can. First and foremost is the status of the Territorial Council or the representative assembly, whatever you may call it. Would it continue to be a body corporate or would it become a part of the administration—the deliberative part? The present experience of the Territorial Council has been rather unhappy, with its powers severly hemmed in, by the restrictions under which it functions. Secondly, would the Executive Councillors be responsible to the Territorial Council? Would they exercise full powers in respect of subjects assigned to them? Thirdly, what would be their role *vis-a-vis* the Lt. Governor? Would they act as his advisers in matters which are under this jurisdiction? I could go on multiplying these questions for the whole affair is in such a nebulous state that people are confused. I would like to know what hurdles stand in the way of having a full-fledged popular setup for Himachal Pradesh, shorn of trappings of a full-fledged State? Any decision that the Government might take must keep in view the fact that the area is a part of our sensitive border with China. I hope the decision will be arrived at soon.

Shri Gauri Shanker (Fatehpur): Sir, even rising as a Member of the Opposition, I am tempted to congratulate the Home Ministry. I may submit with respect that this Ministry has been very lucky in getting such persons like Sardar Vallabhai Patel

[Shri Gauri Shankar]

who was able to tackle the problems with an iron hand and then Pandit Pant, who had a giant mind and who was able to tackle the problems successfully and then at present we have Shastriji, who is quite able to tackle the problems. Without any hesitation, I can say that he is able to enjoy the popularity of all of us, not only inside the House, but outside. But then, there are certain fundamental shortcomings with regard to the Home Ministry and I should like to mention some of them here.

Coming to the functioning of law courts, I have to say that even after 15 years of independence, we have not been able to ensure cheap and speedy justice. In our law courts. we find that only such persons who are men of means can have justice done in their favour, be it civil or criminal justice. I am conscious that if there has been enhancement in court fee, that would be a provincial subject. But still there is a limit. I can quote the example of U.P. where during the last 15 years, there has been an enhancement of 15 to 20 per cent in court fee. You can imagine how a poor man could afford to go to these courts to get his grievances redressed or to have justice done in his favour.

Even if we see the moral side of the functioning of justice in court room, we find that even after 15 years, we have not been able to shake off that demoralisation. Still we have instances in our rural areas where people say, "Why don't you speak the truth here? This is not a law court". So, we find that we have not been able to give speedy and cheap justice and so there are a great number of persons who are still hesitant in having full confidence and faith in the law courts. If that continues any longer, I can say there is great apprehension about the implementation of democracy in our country, because we are giving a chance to the people to doubt or have any suspicion towards these courts of justice.

Then, coming to the government servants, especially those employed at the district level and who are dealing with executive and other work, I have to point out that in our district we find that the District Officer and the Superintendent of Police are not generally able to do their work independently. There is much interference in their day to day work by our leaders belonging to the ruling party. Sometimes, even the subordinates under those District officers find it difficult to work in an independent manner. They are in a clique with this leader or that leader with the result that there are instances of insubordination at the district level and even at the provincial level. These things are happening every day. There are not one or two instances but quite a number of them. If we encourage such things it will only lead us to anarchy and not to a socialistic pattern of economy. In this respect, Sir, I have to make a suggestion. There should be some strict code for the political parties to follow. At least they should not be allowed to interfere in the day to day administration, in the work of those government servants. I have come across certain District Officers where even if they want to work in an independent way they are not allowed to do that. Such things will not prove congenial in the interests of democracy.

Again, coming to law and order question, I have to say that we are passing through a stage when the life and property of a human being whether inside his own house or travelling in a train or going to the market are not safe. There are chances of trouble being created, and we are coming ahead to such a stage where we can say that might has become the right or there is jungle rule in rural areas. Therefore, we have to deal with the problem with an iron hand. There are instances in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh where the condition of law and order has deteriorated to such an etxent that there is no peace, there is no normal life prevailing in that area. In this respect too, therefore, the Home Minister has to take a very keen interest, and all those provincial governments or district officers who are not able to deal with the problem have got to be severely dealt with.

A word about the general elections. I am not opposed to giving certain privileges to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. But we have noticed that there is a creation of a privileged class, and especially during the general elections there is an open parade on behalf of the ruling party. They would come out with this guarantee that they have got the minority votes in one pocket of their coats and they have got the votes of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the other pocket. I have come across certain people saying like that openly in public meetings (*Interruption*). It is because of the fact that you allow them to feel that they are suffering from some sort of defeatist mentality. It is because of the fact that you are actually having a control over them and they are at your beck and call. I say that this idea of saying that they are at our beck and call is not a healthy sign. The Scheduled Caste, backward and minority people should have been permitted or allowed ....

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तरप्रदेश में ऐसा नहीं है । वहां पर तो जनरल सीट्स से हरिजन उम्मीदवार जीतकर आये हैं । वहां पर ऐसा कोई दबाव नहीं है ।

Shri Gauri Shanker: I know it.

Then, we have not been able to root out the social evil prevailing amongst us. There has been recent legislation, I am conscious, to root out communal hatred and other things. We have section 153A of the IPC, we have certain provisions in our election law and we have certain legislation against untouchability. But I can dare say that there have not been instances — I would say, in UP there have not been any such instances—of prosecution under any of these leigslations. Will that show that there are no cases to be launched? It would simply show that these are huge problems, it is not possible to cope up with them under these legislations and hence there are no prosecutions launched under any of these legislations. I would be happy if prosecutions are launched under these legislations. For example, during the general election there was absolutely no prosecution.

Mr. Speaker: Is he a lawyer?

Shri Gauri Shanker: Of course, I am. But I am not suggesting this for getting more work for the lawyers. That would create a healthy sign. I am only mentioning what I am witnessing every day. Now such legislation are only in paper and they are not being implemented. I am quite sure that the social evil among the scheduled castes and backward classes cannot be rooted out by legislating in this manner unless we have propaganda in the villages where they are living. So, unless we do that on the spot, we cannot succeed in rooting out these evils.

The problem of Scheduled Castes is a very complex problem. We have been accused, the high class people have been accused, of not giving due treatment to the Scheduled Castes. I may tell you that the problem is there to a small extent in the urban areas and to a great extent in the rural areas. We make no discrimination; we give equal treatment to all. But what about the Scheduled Castes themselves? They have untouchability among themselves. In my own State, I have seen that certain classes of Scheduled Castes would be reluctant to dine with *Passis*, *Chamars* and so on and so forth. Now the high class people have no hesitation to mix up and dine with them. But, at the same time, within the Scheduled Castes, they do not do it. So, that evil which

[Shri Gauri Shankar]

is prevailing among the Scheduled Castes has got to be rooted out. Unless that is done, there cannot be any unity among themselves and then how can they expect unity as a lot with high class people? The evil is deep rooted and, in spite of the efforts by Mahatma Gandhi and non-official bodies, it is still prevailing. It has got to be looked into a very serious manner and rooted out.

Coming to appointment of judges to the High Courts, there have been instances where some such appointments were made on partisan lines, which is not a very healthy sign. Appointments of the various Government Counsels are also made in the same spirit. That is not congenial. We have to make efforts to show that we are doing justice and real justice will have to be done.

Coming to the problems of high dignitaries like Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, I have to suggest one thing. Whenever they make visits to various parts of the country, they ought to do that without giving prior intimation of their programme.

I am conscious that that will cause great inconvenience to them in the matter of having good receptions and sumptuous feasts, but that will improve the position. If they visit the places without giving prior intimation, they can see the realities themselves. A week or fortnight earlier an intimation is received that a certain hon. Minister is visiting. That is of no use. Everything is made in order and he cannot find the realities on the spot.

Again, I have to make one more suggestion. I know that that will cause still more inconvenience to them, but it is bound to improve the situation. If they sometimes visit certain localities *incognito*, that also would handle the problem and improve the position. I know many instances when our late lamented Rafi Ahmed Kidwai used to go *incognito*. At times he used to reach the spot earlier than the district officer actually reached there. If that step is taken, they can actually find out the reality and that will go to improve the situation to a very great extent. But, naturally, that will cause very much inconvenience to the hon. Minister thinking of doing that. But then we have to see the masses and improve our position. So, I suggest that this thing should also be kept in view.

Mr. Speaker: Ministers must be there to receive the District Magistrates!

Shri Gauri Shanker: That would be very proper.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But it is difficult for Shastriji to go *incognito*. He cannot do that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member suggests that without giving prior notice the hon. Minister should go and nobody should be there. They should stand there and come back.

Shri Gauri Shanker: It is not a question of standing there and coming back.

Mr. Speaker: If without prior notice hon. Ministers reach there, the authorities and others whom they have to contact may have gone on their own work.

Shri Gauri Shanker: They can contact them afterwards. But they can see the real situation in the district. They can see the development works and other works. They can go to the Police Station and find out the position there. Such things can be done without approaching the district authorities. They can contact them afterwards. That will solve this problem. There is, of course, no objection if they visit all these places and see what a common man has to face in going to the Police Station for getting his report registered.

I have to say one word about the Police force. Still, there are reports not being registered at the Police Stations. Still, corruption is prevailing at that level. All this is due to carelessness and negligence. Sometimes, as I have said, those persons are actually the pets of certain persons who are in the ruling party.

In the end I have to submit that the Ministry of Home Affairs has got enormous work to do. All these things which I have sugegsted are only a part of this Ministry. If these things are tackled properly, I am sure some improvement can easily be expected.

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the primary responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs to look to the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the country and in that sense it is occupying a very key position in our Government as it ought to. In the present context of things we find that potential forces are growing or are appearing both within the country and without to disturb our political growth and our democratic set-up. In that context I feel that the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs has grown. Therefore I would just come to one aspect.

If you just look at the map of India, you will see that the northen frontier, north-east frontier — particularly, Manipur and Tripura, Tribal belt in Assam are of a very vital importance so far as the Home Ministry is concerned.

First of all I shall deal with the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes living in those areas. In Assam particularly these people were neglected for a long time, and as a result of this they are still in extreme poverty. And the communications in these areas are very much neglected. After independence, rightly, the Central Ministry took the responsibility, and something is being done for their improvement. But in spite of the things that are done or the money that is spent, it is not in proportion to the targets achieved in the rest of the country. I feel that in matters of health, education and communications very little in done in these areas, and these people naturally feel that they are not treated equally with the people of the other classes. That feeling of discontent is gradually growing in these areas.

The welfare of the Scheduled Tribes is generally entrusted to the Welfare Department of the States, and consequently no special interest is given to these areas. Towards the closing months of the financial year, money is spent in order to show that something is done. But that sort of spending leads to some amount of extravagance and, I should say, to improper utilisation also. Therefore, inspite of so many years of our effort we find that these tribal people are still neglected.

If you look at the Mikirs and Miris of Assam and also the Cacharis you will be simply horrified to see the squalor and the state of poverty in which they live. And their economic structure is practically tottering.

On top of it we find that there is a new onslaught on their fundamental economy. These people generally live on land and their economy is dependent on the forest areas nearabout. They have certain privileges of getting fuel from the reserved area; they have also got the privilege of grazing their cattle there. But as time passed, all these people have been very much exploited by the money-lenders and also by the greedy landholders. They have therefore been pushed out from very many important areas.

Now, on top of all these things, there has been infiltration into these areas from East Bengal. This matter is very important in the sense that this infiltration in large numbers is having a very serious impact on the

[Shri R. Barua]

economy of these tribal people particularly in the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darang and Nowgong, because there is ample land in-between the tribal area and other places in which these land-hungry people can go and settle. These people, after they go in hordes, gradually push out the tribal people from their original homelands. In fact, this process is not a new thing. It was going on from years past. But nobody took care of it and nobody thought that this question of the tribals would ever crop up in any seriousness. People take it in some other light. I feel that this infiltration is having a direct impact on the economy of these people. Village after village is being occupied by these infiltrations. Reserve lands are being illegally occupied. I am not concerned whether these land-hungry people get land or not. I am concerned with the economy of the people. The peculiar psychology that is being created in these pockets is rather very important to these people. On the one hand, we have got our neighbour just across the MacMahon line which is not far away from this border. On the other hand, the tribals are being pushed out of their lands. Therefore, some sort of resentment is growing in these pockets. Some agents provocateur are getting into these pockets to rouse their sentiment against India or what we call, against welfare of India. To these pockets, it is not possible for the white-collared intelligentsia to get in or for the officials of the Home Ministry, or for the matter of that, of the State Government to go and see how things are going on, how matters are moving inside these areas. If anybody has got to go to these areas, there was got to be prior notice. Nobody can negotiate these areas whether on bicycle or bullock cart, not to speak of motor cars. The communications position is absolutely worse. In view of these, I submit that the Home Ministry should take special note of the position and tackle the problem. For years past, we were very much complacent about what is happening in those areas. If you look at the Mikir hills in the map of India, you will see a few miles off as the crow flies there, are the Chinese soldiers. Bhutan border almost touches and is continuous to Kamrup. Things are not going on well in that area also. Therefore, when the welfare of the Tribals and of the Scheduled castes is a matter for the Home Ministry to tackle I submit that this question should be looked at from a special angle because we are having rather unfriendly neighbours both on the north and on the other side.

In view of that the tribal people, particularly the Plain tribals who live in these areas, form a very large population. When poverty prevails, when squalor prevails, it becomes easy to utilise the situation as a good breeding ground for encouraging divided minds and what not. I am drawing the attention of the Home Ministry to this aspect of the question.

Then, I come to the question of Manipur and Tripura. They are territories directly under the control of the Home Ministry. Many years have passed after Independence. But we have not been able to bring these States to the political pattern of India. They have not got responsible Government. I am not advocating that at the present moment, because there are other things to be considered. So far as these two patches are concerned, the officers there ought to be not mere good gentlemen functioning, just catering to the normal needs; they must be people with some amount of imagination and patriotism to see and to grapple with the problems of .these people I am sorry to say that that is not happening in these areas. If I am correct, the Minister in charge of these Affairs also very seldom goes to these areas to see how things are being done. Therefore, naturally, the people in these areas feel that the officers sitting there, either in Manipur or Tripura are their lords. They are smarting under some sort of inferiority complex. That is not good for us. Development projects that are being done in these areas are not sufficient. I would rather submit, let there be more grants for the improvement of these areas, because they are in a very strategic position of India. These two patches of territory should be so improved that they fit in well with the rest of India.

So far as communications are concerned, even from Assam, we cannot go to Tripura. That is the state of affairs even after 15 years. If somebody has got to go to Tripura, he will have to go by air. In the rains, he cannot go by air also. This is what is happening in Tripura. So far as economy is concerned, they are still in their original state. No industry has developed in that area. There may be a few hospitals and a few schools. That does not mean improvement in the sense I am just trying to impress upon the hon. Home Minister.

So far as Manipur is concerned, it is all the more neglected. Long long ago, there was a road connecting Manipur with Assam, namely the Dimarpur-Imphal road, which is a very strategic road. Now, it has got to pass through the Naga Hills. But beyond that, no attempt has been made to connect Manipur either by railway or by roadway with the rest of India. It is not only that, the Dimarpur-Imphal road which was in existence from the time of the British people is not being improved as yet. It is still there in the original condition. I feel that this road ought to have been improved to fit in with the modern needs of India, particularly, the defence needs of India, but that is not being done.

Manipur is known for its cottage industry. It is also known for its other industries. But we know about Manipur more only in respect of her dances and songs here. It is time that we should also look to the economic needs of Manipur, Dance is something which we can see some time after. For, we have just got a very critical border there.

So far as the Manipuris are concerned, they are yet educationally where they were. We do not find any technical education being imparted to them in that area worth the name. There might have been a few engineers here or there. I am not concerned with that. But so far as technological skill at the lower level is concerned, that is not being imparted to them. And this should be done very quickly, and if necessary, more money should be given to take these people upward.

Having said so much about Manipur and Tripura, I would say that the earliest opportunity should be taken, and no attempt should be spared to integrate these two territories into the rest of India.

With regard to Himachal Pradesh, some of my hon. friends here have indicted that there is scope for anti-State activities in those areas. And why is that so? It is so because the people have not been brought up to a higher level; there is no proper administration in that area; no proper education is imparted.

Before I deal with Himachal Pradesh further, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to how development programes are being carried out in Manipur. Manipur was to have its Imphal Water Works schme, and this project was sanctioned during the First Plan period. But that was not done in the First Plan; in the Second Plan period also, it was not done. So far as the Third Plan period is concerned, only the other day the Health Minister informed us that the pipes have been prepared, and the plans have been prepared, and the water works will be constructed during the Third Plan period. It is a very sad state of affairs. This does not redound to the credit of anybody, particularly at a time when we are surrounded by our unfriendly

[Shri R. Barua]

neighbours on two sides, more so because this is a strategic area.

With regard to Himachal Pradesh, I do not have so much of information, but from the very little information that trickled down, I feel that there is enough to be done in that area.

So far as Delhi and Himachal Pradesh are concerned, you can just visualise the poverty of these people. If in Delhi, anybody wants a domestic servant, or wants somebody to do some menial work at home, he will immediately fall back upon a man coming from Himachal Pradesh. This indicates the state of affairs prevailing in Himachal Pradesh. After all, Himachal Pradesh is not far away from Delhi, and it is directly under the administrative control of the Centre. Therefore, something must be done, and that too on a war footing to improve the lot of the people of Himachal Pradesh. Unless we take steps in due time, it may be too late in the day, because there are froces creating disruption from within and without, who are trying to exploit the situation, who are trying to exploit the vulnerable position in the north, in the east, and in the north-east area. So, I would once again appeal to the Home Minister to see that matters are improved in these areas. If the officers there at present are found to be lacking in initiative or found to be lacking in patriotism, or found to be lacking in promptitude, they should be transferred, and they should be replaced by officers from other States. Let officers go from Delhi or from Bombay or from other places. Let Delhi suffer, and let Bombay suffer, and let Shillong suffer, but these people must not suffer at any cost, at least at the present juncture.

Then, I come to a very minor point, in regard to the administrative organisation, which is the responsibility of the Home Ministry. The question of corruption has agitated the minds of many people both inside the Parliament and outside. But one thing that worries me most is that the man at the top does not take it as seriously as he should. I was listening to the reply of the Prime Minister to the debate on the President's Address. He said that corruption in our country was the lowest in comparison with other countries. He went on to say that if we went on talking about corruption, it would create an atmosphere of corruption. Therefore, the natural conclusion is that we should not talk about corruption, and secondly, there is no corruption in the country. If this be the attitude of the person at the top, you can just visualise what may happen. Either the people who are talking about corruption must be wrong or something is rotten in the State of Denmark. The former cannot be so.

I was very much pleased to find a few days later that the Prime Minister was also worried about the corruption prevailing in the administration. Wisdom dawned. In order to tackle this problem, the Home Minister has got a special department. I was just looking trhough all those laws. The laws might be quite all right, but the organisation set up is absolutely inadequate for a country like India to tackle this problem which has assumed very serious proportions. Living in the centre, the Government may not feel this way. But things are getting worse in out-of-the way places. Therefore, the organisation to deal with anti-corruption measures, the vigilance department, should be strengthened. More money should be spent and better and efficient people should be drafted into this department so that things can be properly dealt with.

Then there is a tendency among people responsible for dealing with corruption to go to the court of law. Everybody is eager to have some legislation to deal with corruption. I

do not approve of this approach, because in order to deal with their own administration, they must have rules suited for the purpose so that the people concerned can be dealt with properly and swiftly and the administration purged of undesirable persons. Therefore, instead of rushing to court, instead of citing statistics to show that so many people have been charge-sheeted to be tried in court, let us have better rules in the department, let us have departmental action for dealing with the problem of corruption.

श्रीमती मिनीमाता (बालोदा बाजार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले आम चुनावों में जो दृश्य सामने आए उन पर सचमुच ही सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । हमने सोचा था कि सरकार इन साम्प्रदायिक और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों पर कंट्रोल पाने में सफल हो जाएगी लेकिन ऐसा आम चुनावों के दौरान में देखने को नहीं मिला है । यहां तक कि कई ऐसे ऐसे गन्दे पोस्टरों को उपयोग में लाया गया कि जिन को नहीं लाया जाना चाहिये था और हमारे अधिकारियों ने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया । देश की एकता के विरुद्ध पोस्टर बांटे गए और आपतिजनक भाषण किए गए । यहां तक कि कुछ पोस्टरों में तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की व्यक्तिगत रूप से आलोचना तक की गई । मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूं कि जनसंघ के पास दो रिकार्ड ऐसे थे कि जो बहुत आपत्तिजनक हैं और उन को भी सरकार को अपने काबू में करना चाहिये । उनको सुन कर देहातों के लोग, मनचले लोग इतने आकर्षित होते थे कि जिसका कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं उनमें कहा गया है कि कांग्रेस सरकार निकम्मी है और कांग्रेसी गद्दार हैं । ये दो रिकार्ड उनके पास हैं । मगर इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों का रुख मुझे काफी ढीला नजर आया । जब तक हम प्रशासन को नजबूत नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता । ऊपर से देखने में नजर नहीं आता किन्तु अन्दर ही अन्दर फूट डालने वाली साम्प्रदायिक और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं । मैं मानती हूं कि उनकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती । देश की एकता के खिलाफ काम करने वाली शक्तियों को हमारी सरकार कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाकर पनपने नहीं देगी ऐसी मुझे आशा है । एक और प्रशासन इन देश विरोधी तत्वों का दमन करने में असमर्थ है और दूसरी ओर पुलिस जनता पर इतना अत्याचार करती है कि जिसका कुछ ठिकाना नहीं ।

अभी देश को आजाद हुए इतने वर्ष हो गए मगर अभी भी पुलिस जनता का अपने को सेवक नहीं मालिक मानती है । बड़े शहरों में यह देखने को नहीं मिलता लेकिन छोटे शहरों और कसबों की जनता पर और गांव वाली गरीब जनता पर अत्याचार करती है और अपराधियों की उपेक्षा करती हुई नजर आती है पुलिसवाले उनको सताते हैं जो शरीफ हैं और जो इज्जतदार आदमी हैं । मालूम पड़ता है कि पुलिस अपना काम सेवा नहीं दमन समझती है, और और दमन भी अपराधियों का नहीं बल्कि अच्छे इज्जतदार आदमियों का करतो है ।

हमें देश में इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिल सकती हैं कि पुलिस अपराधियों से मिली हुई है और सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि क्या कारण है कि आजाद हुए इतने वर्षों के बाद भी देश में अपराध काफी हद तक खत्म नहीं हो सके इस बारे में मैं कुछ पढ़कर सुनाना चाहती हूं, जो कि बुरा तो लगगा लेंकिन आपको इससे स्थिति का पता चल जाएगा । यह खैरागढ़ में दूसरी डकैती की सनसनी खैज कहानी है, जो इस प्रकार दी गयी है :

> "नगर के प्रमुख स्थानों पर गत सप्ताह कुछ पोस्टर लग देख गए जिससे पुलिस विभाग में काफी खलबली मच गयी है तथा आम लोगों के बीच बोरही ग्राम में गत दिनो हुए डाके के सम्बन्ध

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता]

में तरह तरह की चर्चाएं सुनन में आ रही हैं। नगर में जो पोस्टर लगे हैं उनमें निम्नलिखित मजमून लिखा है :–

> एक वर्ष पूर्व राहुद गांव में डाका पड़ता है । कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं होता । कुछ दिन पहले एस० डी० ओ० पुलिस, एस० डी० ओ० सिविल तथा सर्किल इंस्पेक्टर चकबन्दी के झगड़े की जांच के लिए साल्हेकसा गांव जाते हैं । बोरही ग्राम पारकर साल्हेकसा गए । सर्किल साहब कहते हैं साहब मुझे शक है कि बुन्देली, कुटेली तथा बोरई में डाका न पड़ जाए । २३ अप्रैल को बोरई में डाका पड़ता है। एस० डी० ओ० पुलिस, एस० डी० ओ० सिविल बोरई गांव पहुंचेत हैं। डाके के एक दिन पूर्व जो कि सर्किल साहब गंडई दौरे पर थे बोरई में मिलते हैं और साहबों से कहते हैं क्यों साहब मैं ने कहा था ना कि डाका पड़ने का डर है इसलिए मैंने छुई खदान थानेदार को कई दिन पहले पट्रोलिंग करन का आदेश भी दे दिया था तथा मैं गंडई में था क्योंकि गंडई के थानेदार का तबादला होन से थाना खाली पड़ा था। गंडई से धमधा जान वाली मीटर रोड पर राजा पडपोडी एक गांव है जो कि गंडई से आठ मील दूरी पर है। राजा पडपोदी से बोरई धमधा पांच मील पर है।

इस शिकायत से हमको पता चलता है कि इस डकेती में पुलिस अपराधियों मे मिली हुई है।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं हैं कि स्वाधीनता के बाद पिछड़ी हुई जापियों की हालत कुछ सुधरी है। मगर कुलमिलाकर पिछड़ी हुई जातियों की हालत अभी भी पिड़ड़ी हुई है । उनमें जो शिक्षित हो गए हैं उनकी हालत कुछ जरूर सुधर गयी है । मगर जो गांवों में बसते हैं और अशिक्षित हैं उनकी हालत अभी भी वैसी ही है। सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि गम्भीरता से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा सुधारने का प्रयत्न करे । हरिजनों को केवल नौकरियों में स्थान देना ही काफी नहीं है । उन्हें जरूरत है समाज में उनका उचित स्थान दिलाने की । मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि समाज में आज भी हरिजनों को उनका उचित स्थान नही मिला है । मैंने इस विषय में सन् १९६१ में एक सुझाव रखा था। आज फिर उसी को दुहराना चाहती हूं कि प्रत्येक जिल में हरिजन आदिवासी लोगों के कल्याण के लिए एक समिति कायम की जाए जिसका अध्यक्ष जिलाधीश हो । इसप्रकार काम होगा तो उस कार्य की उपेक्षा नहीं हो सकेगी ।

सरकार हरिजनों की जिन संस्थाओं को अनुदान देती है उन पर भी कड़ी दृष्टि रखनी चाहिए। अक्सर एसा होता है कि जो रकम उन संस्थाओं को दी जाती है उससे लोगों कों कोई फायदा नहीं होता। केवल उन संस्थाओं को फायदा होता है और उनका व्यापार चलता हैं ।

देश में गुलामी तो समाप्त हो गयी है लेकिन बौद्धिक गुलामी अभी भी बनी हुई है । हमारे देश की सरकार का काम काज आज भी अंग्रज़ी में होता है । समझ में नहीं आता कि देहात के अनपढ़ भाई और जो कसबों में साधारण लोग बसते हैं वो इसको कैसे समझ सकते होंगे। हमारे अफसरों पर अभी भी अंग्रेजी का भूत सवार है । वह बसते दिल्ली में हैं लेकिन उनका मन बिलायत में रहता है । जो अपने घर में अंग्रजी बोलना पसन्द करते हैं उनसे हम कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि वे हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा को बढ़ावा देंगे और दफ्तरी काम काज में हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देंगे । भाषा के प्रति इस दृष्टिकोण के कारण हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े शहरों और नगरों में विदेशी संस्कृति पनपती जा रही है । मैं

इस बात की मांग करूंगी कि देश में राष्ट्र भाषा का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार और महत्व होना चाहिए।

मैं इस बात की भी मांग करूंगी कि देश में अश्लील साहित्य की बाढ़ को रोका जाए। मैं देखती हूं कि अश्ली साहित्य बढ़ता जा रहा है। एक ओर तो हमारी फिल्में नई पीढ़ी के चरित्र को नष्ट कर रही हैं और दूसरी ओर इस प्रकार के साहित्य की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। उस पर सरकार को रोक लगानी चाहिए क्योंकि इस का प्रभाव बड़ा घातक होता है। मुझे आशा है कि इस प्रकार का जो साहित्य फुटपाथों पर बिकता है उस पर सरकार अवश्य रोक लगाएगी।

हरिजन कन्या छात्रावास के लिए २० लाख की राशि हरिजन सलाहकार बोर्ड ने तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए रखी है। इस राशि शहरों और नगरों में हरिजन कन्या छात्रावास बनाने की जिम्मेदारो यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार ले ले तो मैं ज्यादा उचित समझूंगी। किसी संस्था को देने से तो यही परिणाम निकलता है कि उनका व्यपार चलता है और हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता। यदि आप हरिजन और आदिवासी छात्रावासों में जाकर देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वहां विद्यार्थी जानवरों का सा जीवन व्यतीत करके शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

नगरपालिकाओं में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड ने संरक्षण रखा है। उसके लिए मैं कहूंगी के दुसरी श्रेणी तीसरी श्रेणी और चौथी श्रेणी के लोगों की जो नियुक्ति होती है उसके लिए एक समिति बनायी जाए ताकि उनकी उपेक्षा न हो, नहीं तो ऐसा देखा गया है कि शहरों और नगरों में इंटरव्यू के लिए कार्ड आज की तारीख का है और उसको पहुंचेगा १३ तारीख को। इसलिए वह बेचारा आ नहीं सकता और उसकी जगह दूसरी को भरती कर लेते हैं। वे लोग वैसे ही रह जाते हैं।

18 hrs.

गृह मंत्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें लिखा है कि नशाबन्दी समिति ने अपनी ओर से सिफारिश की है कि केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए विशेष परिस्थितियों में मद्यपान को अनुचित घोषित करें। नशाबन्धी समिति ने यह ठीक ही सिफारिश की है नशाबन्धी पर अमल कराने के लिए और उसके प्रचार के लिए विकास खंड के अधिकारियों और नगरपालिकाओं के अधिकारियों को उचित आदेश दिये जांये। किन्तु में देखती हूं कि उस का प्रचार उलटा ही होता है। जिस गांव में नशाबदी या शराबबन्दी है उस गांव में आप देखेंगे कि घर घर शराब की भट्टी बनी हुई है। गरीब लोगों का इस से बहुत ज्यादा शोषण हो रहा है नशाबन्दी कानून एक ओर पास हो गया है लेकिन उसको नजरअंदाज करने के लिए एक नयी चीज निकल पड़ी है और वह है टिक्चर जिजर का प्रयोग। वह एक टौनिक के रूप में पी जाती है। अब शराब की जगह पर लोग इसका प्रयोग धडल्ले से करते हैं और इसकी बिक्री इतने जोर पर है कि यह टिक्चर जिजर पानठेला पर लोगों को पीने को मिल जाती है। अब जसका असर स्वास्थ्य के ऊपर बड़ा बुरा पड़ता है। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

गत दस वर्षों से मैं हरिजनों को नौकरी कें संरक्षण के लिए दिये गये संरक्षण के पालन को मैं अनुभव कर रही हूं पर मुझे अब बड़ी निराशा हो रही है। लोक सेवा आयोग इस का पालन नहीं कर रहा है। तृतीय और चतुर्थ वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की भरती के लिए दक्ष हरिजनों की कोई कमी नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रदेश के लोकसेवा आयोग

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता]

में हरिजनों का एक प्रतिनिधि या सदस्य अवश्य होना चाहिये । इसी तरह तृतीय **और चतुर्थ** श्रेणी की नौकरी भर्ती में चुनाव मंडल स्थापित हों जिस में गैर-सरकारी हरिजन व अन्य सदस्य अवश्य ही रक्खे जांये । स्थानीय निकायों, अर्थात् लोकल बाडीज, कारपोरेशन निगम, सरकारी कारखानों या मंडलों में भी तृतीय या चतुर्थ श्रेणी की भरती के लिए गैर-सरकारी सदस्य शामिल किये जायें । ऐसा होने से कोरवा, भिलाई दुर्गापुर और रूरकेला आदि कारखानों मे नियुक्तियों के मामले में हरिजनों की उपेक्षा नहीं होगी । मैं आशा करती हूं कि मैं ने जो चंद एक सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय द्वारा सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banarsi Prasad Sinha—absent. The House stands adjourned.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday June 5, 1962| *Jyaistha* 15, 1884 (*Saka*)

[*Monday, June 4, 1962/Jyaistha 14, 1884 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 8459—97

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1246	Indo-Pan-African Air Service . . .	8459—62
1247	C.H.S. Dispensaries .	8462—64
1248	Tractors for cultivation	8464—67
1249	Panchayati Raj in Andhara Pradesh and Rajasthan . . .	8467—71
1251	Complaints from foreign tourists. . .	8471—74
1252	Mudhera temple .	8474–75
1253	Commonwealth Institute of Boilogical Control . . .	8475–76
1254	Licentiate course in Medicine . . .	8476—82
1256	Aerodrome at Khajuraho	8482—84
1257	Traffic in Delhi . .	8484—86
1258	Power generation .	8486—89
1259	Allotment of wagons to small sale salt merchants . . .	8490—92
1260	Truck collision with 422 Dn. Chakradharpur-Gomoh passenger train	8492—94
1261	Family Planning .	8494—97

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 8497—8504

S.Q. No.		
1250	Food Production .	8497–98
1255	Misuse of decimal coinage by Railway Booking clerks . . .	8498
1262	Speed of coastal ships .	8498–99
1263	Deepening of Ganges for Navigation . .	8499
1264	Western Kosi Canal .	8499-8500
1265	Manufacture of steel converter . .	8500
1266	Hybrid Maize Seed .	8500–01
1267	International Telex Service	8501–02
1268	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi . .	8502
1269	Export of milch cattle	8502–03
1270	Tuber Crop Research Station in Kerala .	8503–04

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2413	Casual Labour employed on Northern Railway	8504-05
2414	Periyar Dam in Kerala	8505
2415	Tapioca production .	8505–06
2416	Travel facilities in the South . . .	8506-07
2417	Passenger amenities on Rupar-Nangal Dam section	8507
2418	Orissa demand for fertilizer	8507–08
2419	Telephone line from Tikamgarh to Jatara .	8508–09
2420	Telephone facilities in Niwari Tikamgarh districts	8509
2421	Passenger amenities at Nivari Madhya Pradesh	8509—12
2422	New technique of road construction . .	8510–11
2423	Transmission losses in India . . .	8511
2424	Central aid to Orissa .	8511–12
2425	Sugarcane cultivation in Orissa . . .	8513
2426	Regional Poultry Farm, Orissa . . .	8513–14
2427	Forest Development Programmes in Orissa .	8513—15
2428	Primary Health Centres in Orissa . . .	8515–16
2429	S.C.B. Medical Colleges, Cuttack . . .	8516–17
2430	Malaria and Filaria cases in Orissa . . .	8517–18
2431	Leprosy, T.B. and Yawa in Orissa . .	8518–19
2433	Railway thieves . .	8519–20
2434	Postal delivery services in villages	8520
2435	Family Planning	8520—22
2436	State Police on Northern and Western Railways	8522
2437	Agricultural Education and Research . .	8522–23
2438	Erosion by Khowai river	8523
2439	Roads in Andhra Pradesh	8523–24
2440	Passenger trains from Macheria to Nagarjunasagar	8524
2441	P & T employees	8524–25

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2442	Sidings on Railway stations on Bikaner division	8525–26
2443	Out agency at Kusinagar	8526
2444	Hopper barges for Calcutta port . . .	8526–27
2445	Delhi Milk Supply Scheme . . .	8527
2446	Sugar mill in West Bengal	8527–28
2447	Home treatment for T.B. patients in Delhi .	8528
2448	Import and transport of food grains . .	8528–29
2449	A.I.I. engineer jailed in Nairobi . . .	8529
2450	Agartala Municipality .	8529–30
2451	Sale of land to non-tribals in Tripura .	8530
2452	Power production in Tripura	8530—32
2453	Motor vehicle charges	8531–32
2454	Pay scale of Telephone Revenue Officers .	8531–32
2455	Raipur-Jagdalpur National Highway . .	8532–33
2456	M. G. line connecting Delhi with Bangalore .	8533
2457	Food-stuffs sold at Jhajha station during 1961 floods. . . .	8533–34
2458	Idukky Project . .	8534
2459	Private forest land in Kerala . . .	8534–35
2460	Dismisal of convicted railway employees .	8535–36
2461	Members of Legislatures' voting rights in the Samitis and Zila Parishads	8536
2462	Uniforms to ploughmen of Indian Agricultural Research Institute .	8536–37
2463	Latur-Miraj section on Central Railway . .	8537–38
2464	Mango production .	8538–39
2465	Railway Workshops .	8539
2466	Swine efever in U.P. .	8539–40
2467	Irrigation and Projects in Kerala . . .	8540–41
2468	Chandrapur village .	8541–42
2469	Kosi canal . . .	8542
2470	Postal facilities at Afzalgarh	8542–43
2471	Wagons for Korba-Champa line . . .	8543–44

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2472	Sleeper coaches . .	8544
2473	S.Cs. and S.Ts. on Southern Railway .	8544–45
2474	Development of horticulture in Madras .	8545–46
2476	Drinking water facilities on Bharmar Railway Station	8545–46
2477	Tidal power generation	8546–47
2478	A.H. Medical College Kottayam (Kerala) .	8547
2479	Development of agriculture in Himachal Pradesh . . .	8547–48
2480	Himmatnagar-Udaipur line	8548
2481	Double track from Mehsana to Palanpur. .	8548–49
2482	Supply of uniforms to P & T employees of Hissar . . .	8549
2483	Waiting room at Sendra Station of Western Railway	8549–50
2484	Rural electrification in Kerala . . .	8550
2485	Double line from Poona to Hadapsar . .	8550–51
2486	Additional shuttle from Poona to Dhond .	8551
2487	Tungabhadra Project	8551—53
2488	Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal in Mysore State	8553
2489	Linking of Garo hills by Railway line . .	8553–54
2490	Jorhat and Jorhat town stations . . .	8554
2491	Ukai Project . .	8554–55
2492	Regional Coconut Research Station . .	8555
2493	Grants to Y.M.C.As. and Y.W.C.a. . . .	8555–56
2494	Electric supply in Delhi and Narela . .	8555—57
2495	Street lights in Narela (Delhi) . . .	8557–58
2496	Telephone call charges	8558–59
2497	Sleeping accommodation in Janta Express .	8559
2498	Bugus Railway tickets	8559–60
2499	Irrigation Schemes in Mysore State . .	8560–61
2500	Survey regarding Minor Irrigation Projects in Mysore . .	8561

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2501	Power plant at Singrauli in U.P.	8561–62
2502	Western Jamuna Canal Scheme . . .	8562
2503	Floods in Najafgarh area	8563
2504	Power supply in Bihar .	8563–64
2505	Delhi Milk Supply Scheme . . .	8564–65
2506	Delhi Water Supply .	8565
2507	Spurious drugs . .	8565–66
2508	Food testing laboratory in Delhi . . .	8566–67
2509	Adulteration of milk in Delhi . . .	8567–68
2510	Class II Officers in Railways	8568–69

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 8569

A copy each of the following were laid on the Table

(*i*) Audit Report (Civil), 1962 under article 151(1) of the Constitution; and

(*ii*) Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1960-61 . .

COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY MNISTER 8569—75

(*i*) The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding Disturbances in East Pakistan and subsequent migrations.

(*ii*) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) made a statement regarding Railway accident near Hubli .

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 8575—8754

Further discussion on Demands ands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply continued. The discussion was concluded. The Demands were voted in full .

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs was commenced. The discussion was not concluded . .

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1962/JYAISTHA 15, 1884 (SAKA) 8755—60

Further discusssion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs.

GMGIPND—LS II—870 (Ai) LS—20-6-62—900